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AN

INTRODUCTION TO SPELLING,

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF

COMMON SCHOOLS;

CONTAINING THE

MOST USEFUL WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE,
CAREFULLY ARRANGED AND CLASSIFIED,

TOGETHER WITH

THE ARITHMETICAL TABLES, AND A SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF
WORDS FOR THE HIGHER CLASSES.

STEREOTYPED EDITION—REVISED AND ENLARGED.

NEW YORK:

PRINTED BY JAMES EGBERT, 374 PEARL STREET.

1853.

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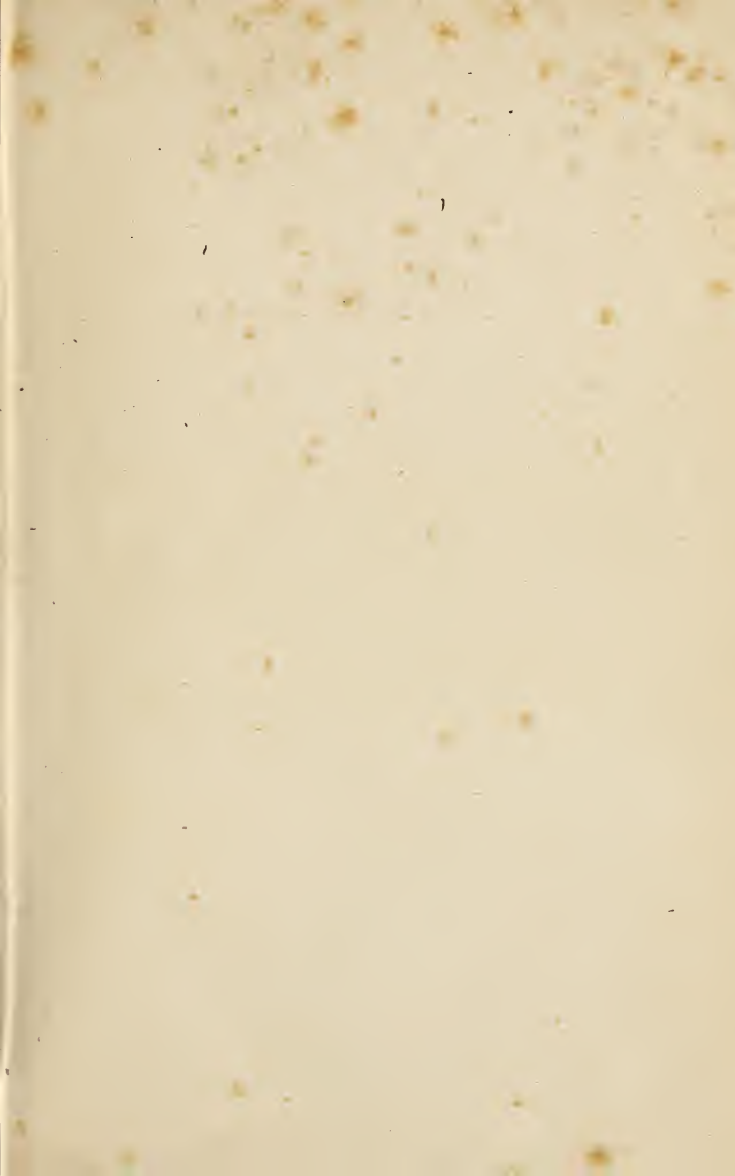
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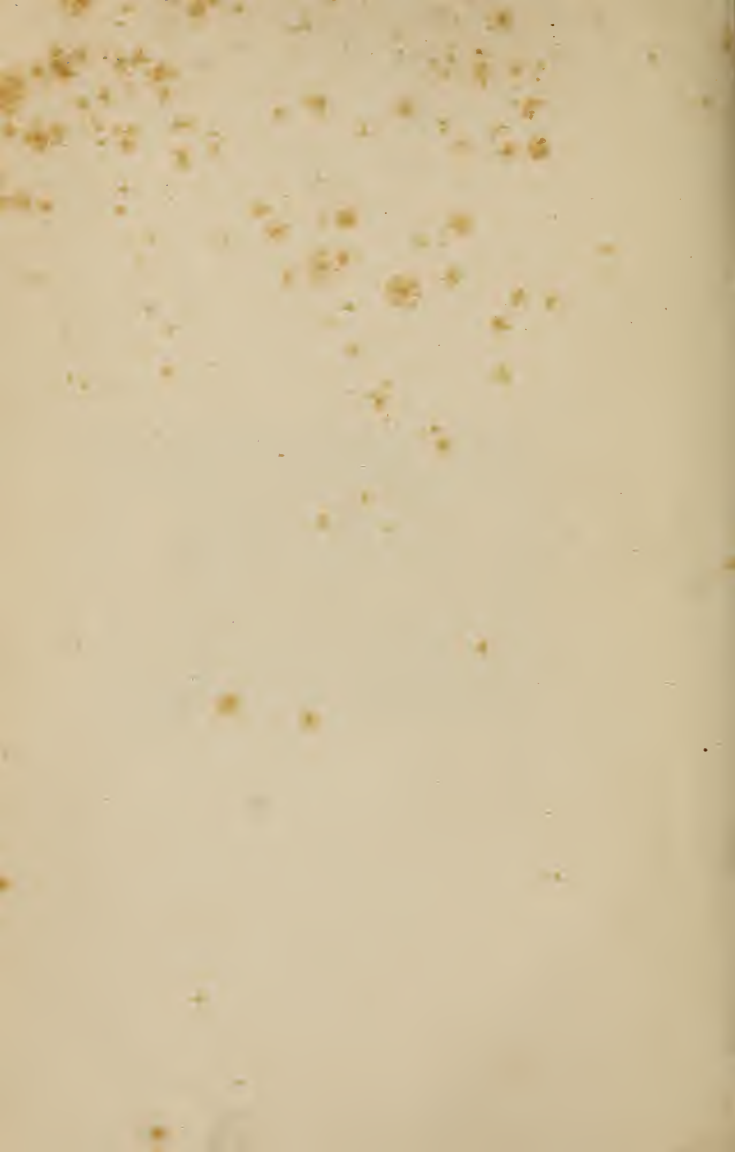
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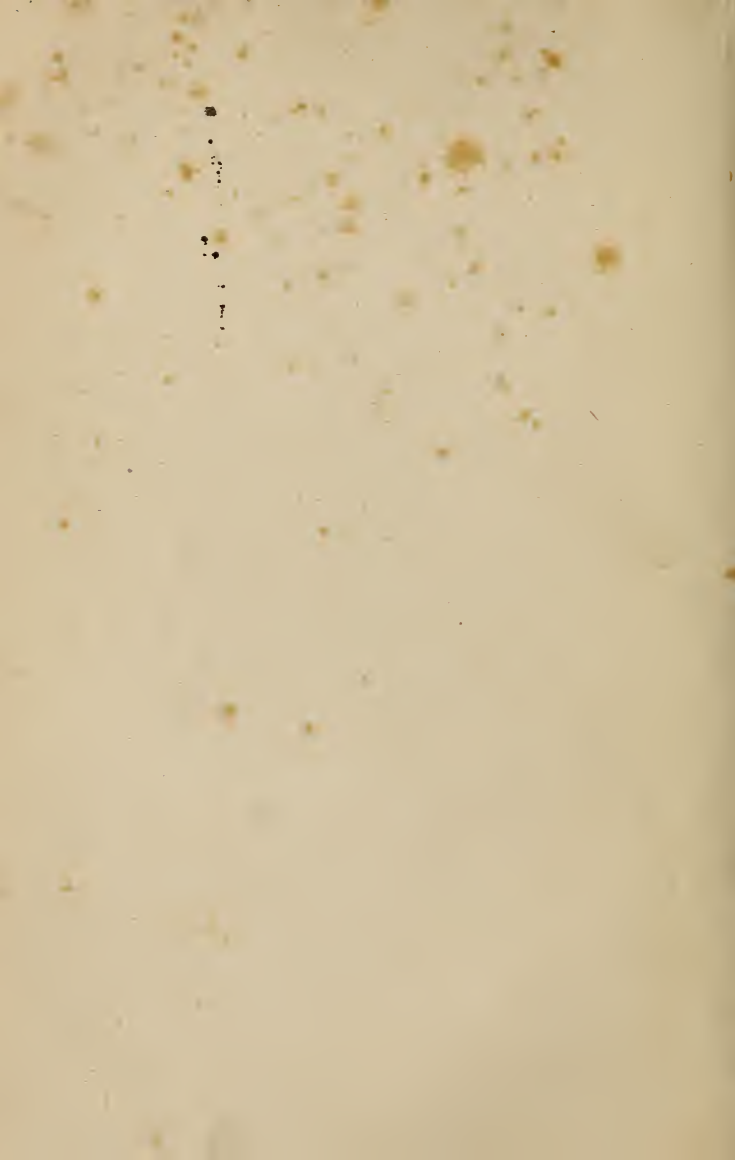
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA









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P R E F A C E.

IN compliance with the wishes of many, a separate edition of the "Introduction to Spelling," is here published, with such additional matter, in the form of a *Supplement*, as may, it is hoped, provide effectually for the wants of the Higher Classes in our Common Schools.

In the compiling of this Supplement, it was not deemed advisable to encumber it with a multiplicity of words, so simple and regular in their construction, as to offer no difficulty whatever to scholars, already well advanced in spelling. Accordingly, the selection is made to consist, almost exclusively, of words that are liable to be, either misspelled, or mispronounced. As words of this character had already been freely introduced into the body of the work, all that seemed required, was, to add to their number, until all the important difficulties of the language should be brought before the scholar.

A strict classification of these words, not being considered important, they are arranged in alphabetical order, which affords a facility in turning, readily, to any word in the list.

For the advanced classes, the tables containing words adopted from other languages, will be found useful.

That the plan of the body of the Book may be sufficiently understood, it is proper to insert here, the following remarks from the Preface of the Smaller Edition.

The words have been selected with a constant reference to their practical utility ; nor is there any well-marked class or variety of words, that is not here represented by suitable examples.

In respect to the mode of Classification, the principle has been observed, of placing together in the same Class, words that are alike as to the peculiar difficulties they present to the learner. Any classification, not based on this principle, can afford no real assistance in the study of Orthography. In teaching to spell, it is now usual to depend less than formerly, on mere lesson-learning, and more on Dictation and Writing. And it is one among the advantages of this method of classification, that it enables the teacher to turn readily to any particular description of words, on which he may wish to exercise his scholars, either orally, or in writing.

The most important of the Rules for spelling will be found on pages 6 and 7 ; and are repeated, with illustrations, in other parts of the work : see pp. 42, 52, 80, 82. As these Rules may be easily understood, and are so certain a guide to the spelling of Derivative Words, it is highly important that the scholars should be taught to apply them readily in practice. This is soonest effected by exercises on the slate or black-board.

Marks, for the purpose of denoting the various Vowel Sounds, have been used but sparingly in this Work, under the belief that they are not understood by the scholar, and can be only occasionally needed by the teacher. They are introduced, however, in all cases where there seemed any probability that the teacher might require such assistance.

An Appendix, containing the Arithmetical Tables, together with a few additional Spelling Exercises, has been annexed to the Book, at the suggestion of teachers.

LETTERS, SYLLABLES, AND WORDS.

The alphabet consists of twenty-six letters; and is divided into vowels and consonants.

The VOWELS are A, E, I, O, U, and sometimes W and Y.* The rest of the letters are CONSONANTS.

A vowel can be sounded perfectly by itself. But a consonant does not afford a full and distinct sound unless joined to a vowel.

A DIPHTHONG is the union of two vowels in the same syllable; as, *oi* in *voice*. A TRIPHTHING is the union of three vowels in the same syllable; as, *eau* in *beauty*; *iew* in *view*.

A proper diphthong is one, in which, both vowels are sounded; as, *ou* in *pound*; *oi* in *boil*.

An improper diphthong is one, in which, only one of the vowels is sounded; as *ai* in *pail*; *oa* in *coat*.

A SYLLABLE is a letter or a union of letters, which can be pronounced by one impulse of the voice; and is either a word or part of a word.

* W and Y are consonants when they precede a vowel in the same syllable; as, in *wall*, *young*. In all other cases, they are vowels; as, in *saw*, *type*.

A MONOSYLLABLE is a word of one syllable.

A DISSYLLABLE is a word of two syllables.

A TRISYLLABLE is a word of three syllables.

A POLYSYLLABLE is a word of more than three syllables.

A PRIMITIVE WORD is one that is not derived from any simpler word; as, *judge, care, change*.

A DERIVATIVE WORD is one that is formed from a primitive word, by the addition of one or more letters or syllables; as, *judg ed, judg ment, misjudge; care ful, care less; chang ed, changeable, un chang ing, inter change*.

These additions, when placed before the primitive word, are called PREFIXES; when placed after it, they are called SUFFIXES.

A COMPOUND WORD is one that is formed of two words; as *work-box, flower-pot*. In permanent compounds, the hyphen is left out; as, *bookseller*.

GENERAL RULES FOR SPELLING.

RULE I. When a word ends with silent E, the E is generally omitted on adding any syllable that begins with a vowel; as, *live, liv ed, liv ing; ob serve, ob serv ed, ob serv ing, ob serv er, ob servable; vir tue, vir tu ous*.

These added syllables, are chiefly the following; *ed, ing, er, age, ous, ar, al, ish, able, ible, ance, ence, ure, en, est, ity, y*.

Exceptions to Rule I. The final E is retained, when it is preceded by C or G, and followed by ABLE or OUS; as, *peaceable, changeable, chargeable, traceable, noticeable, serviceable, manageable, marriageable, outrageous, courageous*.

RULE II. When an addition is made to words ending in Y preceded by a consonant, the Y is changed into I; thus, *defy, defies, defied, defier, defiance; steady, steadily, steadiness.*

Exception. When ING is added, the Y is retained to prevent the doubling of the I; thus, *defy, defying; study, studying.*

RULE III. When an addition is made to words ending in Y preceded by a vowel, the Y is retained; thus, *monkey, monkeys; survey, surveyed, surveyor.*

RULE IV. When a word of one syllable, or a word of more than one syllable accented on the last, ends with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is doubled, on adding any syllable that begins with a vowel; thus, *blot, blotted, blotting, blotter; begin, beginning, beginner; commit, committed, committing, committal.*

These added syllables, or suffixes, are mainly those mentioned under Rule I.

Exceptions to Rule IV. *Worship, kidnap*, and some verbs ending with a single L, though not accented on the last syllable, double the P and the L in derivatives; thus, *worship, worshipped, worshipping, worshipper; travel, travelled, travelling, traveller.*

The other examples ending with L, are chiefly, *level, revel, rival, libel, equal, cancel, pencil, parcel, model, gravel, cudgel, duel, marshal, gambol, enamel, ravel, cavel, grovel, quarrel, marvel, trammel.*

It is proper, however, to state, that Webster discards these exceptions, and spells the derivatives of all the above words according to the general rule, with a single L and P; thus, *worshipping, traveler, leveled, equaling, &c.* His practice is gaining ground in this country, and has advantages that commend it to universal adoption.

An explanation of the marks used in this work, to denote the sounds of the vowels and other letters.

A.

ā long, as in fāte
 ă short, as in făt
 ä Italian, as in fär
 â broad, as in fall
 a “ as in past

E.

ē long, as in mēre
 ě short, as in mět

I.

ī long, as in pine
 ĭ short. as in pĭn

O.

ō long, as in nō
 ǒ short, as in nőt
 ö “ as in nör
 ò “ as in sòn
 ô “ as in môve

U.

ū long, as in pūre
 ŭ short, as in bŭt
 û “ as in fŭll

Y.

ȳ long, as in bȳ
 ȳ short, as in hȳp

The vowel sounds, not marked in this Book, are A, as in *what*;—A, as in *care*;—E, as in *her*;—E, as in *they*;—I, as in *bird*; I, as in *po lice*; O, as in *book*; U, sounded like YU, as in *use*.

The *s*, when in Italics, has the sound of *z*; as in *rose*.

Other letters, when in Italics, are silent.

Th, when sounded soft, is in capitals; as in *bathe, them*.

 A C C E N T.

The usual mark, ('), designates the accented syllable in the commencing word of each Class, and decides the accent as to the words that follow, until it again appears over a different syllable, to show a corresponding change in the accent.

TO THE TEACHER.—*In many instances, small figures are annexed to the caption of a class of words, to denote the page or pages, where other words of the same class are to be found.*

PART I.

WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE.

LESSON 1. I.

Lad	mat	set	tin	bud	mob
mad	rat	wet	lip	mud	rob
ham	bed	wed	tip	gum	job
man	hen	rib	bit	gun	nod
pan	men	jib	hit	run	rod
lap	pen	hid	pit	tun	dot
map	ten	kid	wit	hut	hot
sap	met	lid	rub	nut	jot
hat	jet	pin	tub	cut	rot

LESSON 2. II.

Bag	pig	far	glad	stem	drum
rag	wig	jar	flag	step	shun
jag	bug	tar	plan	slim	spur
wag	jug	car	snap	shin	shut
beg	mug	gem	trap	spin	smut
leg	dog	gin	flat	ship	frog
peg	hog	gill	plat	slip	drop
dig	jog	slab	shed	slit	shop
jig	log	shad	sled	spit	shot

spot	club	Wax	vex	Fly	try
stop	twig	axe	fix	sky	sty
crop	twin	tax	mix	spy	pry
swop	swim	lax	box	shy	spry
blot	skim	flax	fox	THY	ply
clot	skin	flux	next	cry	sly
clod	skip	sex	text	dry	fry

LESSON 3. III.

Band	mend	vest	mint	curl
hand	send	west	list	curd
land	desk	spent	gulf	hurl
sand	yelk	dish	turf	furl
cash	yelp	fish	gush	lurk
gash	help	wish	hush	burn
hash	hemp	milk	rush	turn
lash	left	silk	bulk	pulp
mash	cleft	risk	hulk	jump
rash	belt	limp	skulk	lump
sash	melt	lisp	dusk	pump
camp	pelt	lift	husk	hunt
damp	best	sift	musk	hurt
lamp	jest	shift	rusk	gust
bend	lest	hint	tusk	must
lend	nest	lint	curb	rust

LESSON 4. IV.

Fade	cake	rake	wake	fame
safe	lake	sake	jade	game
bake	make	take	gale	lame

name	ride	lime	wire	hope
same	wide	dine	kite	rope
tame	life	fine	hive	tore
cape	fife	line	robe	note
tape	strife	mine	joke	vote
date	like	pine	poke	tube
fate	pike	vine	yoke	cube
hate	bile	wine	mole	cure
late	file	pipe	dome	pure
mate	mile	ripe	home	dupe
pave	pile	wipe	bone	june
cave	tile	fire	hone	tune
save	vile	hire	tone	mute
gaze	dime	mire	zone	mule

LESSON 5. V.

Find	grind	gold	jolt	shorn
kind	wind	sold	fort	host
mind	wild	told	port	most
rind	old	bolt	sport	post
bind	bold	colt	torn	pork
blind	fold	dolt	worn	

Spar	bark	marl	part	corn
star	dark	farm	cart	born
garb	lark	harm	tart	horn
hard	hark	barn	orb	morn
lard	mark	yarn	fork	sort
card	park	harp	cork	Lord
yard	spark	mart	form	

LESSON 6. VI.

Grand	slept	plump	elk	midst
gland	swept	blunt	elm	glimpse
brand	brisk	grunt	helm	burnt
stand	shift	crust	film	burst
flash	drift	trust	sprig	curve
cramp	swift	frost	prism	urn
stamp	spilt	cost	strip	spurn
spend	flint	loft	quit	
flesh	print	soft	quite	Give
fresh	grist	apt	quilt	gift
kept	twist	strap	squint	gig
wept	blush	valve	split	gild
crept	crush	helve	quiz	gills

LESSON 7. VII.

Shade	skate	taste	snipe	stole
blade	slate	paste	gripe	drone
spade	state	eve	stripe	stone
grade	shave	tribe	spire	shore
trade	slave	glide	smite	store
drake	brave	slide	spite	drove
shake	grave	bride	drive	grove
snake	stave	spike	crime	stove
rake	blaze	strike	prize	froze
blame	crape	smile	size	cloves
flame	crate	shine	globe	plume
shame	crave	spine	broke	flute
frame	hames	brine	smoke	spruce
shape	baste	swine	spoke	truce
grape	haste	twine	stroke	

LESSON 8. VIII.

Face	brace	nice	twice	pence
lace	grace	rice	thrice	mince
mace	trace	slice	farce	prince
pace	ice	spice	force	since
race	dice	price	fence	wince
space	mice	splice	hence	quince

Harsh	spark	smart	starve	short
marsh	arms	start	stork	snort
shark	sharp	carve	storm	north

In the following words, and a number of others, the sound of A is an intermediate one between A in Cat, and A in Cart.

Ask	rasp	mast	shaft	dance
mask	raft	past	graft	lance
task	cast	vast	plant	glance
gasp	fast	clasp	grant	prance
hasp	last	grasp	blast	trance

LESSON 9. IX.

Back	crack	pick	duck	block
hack	track	sick	luck	clock
lack	stack	tick	pluck	flock
pack	deck	wick	struck	quack
rack	neck	brick	dock	quick
sack	peck	prick	lock	quickly
black	speck	trick	mock	sick ly
slack	kick	stick	rock	trick y
smack	lick	thick	sock	luck y

LESSON 10. X.

Age	gage	stage	large	surge
cage	rage	f ^o rge	urge	huge
page	sage	barge	purge	gorge
Hang	king	sting	thing	long
bang	wing	spring	hung	song
pang	cling	string	sung	strong
rang	fling	swing	sprung	tongs
gang	bring	sling	lungs	
Range	hinge	fringe	twinge	plunge
strange	singe	cringe	tinge	flange

LESSON 11. XI.

Bank	frank	sink	think	drunk
rank	thank	pink	chink	trunk
blank	ink	wink	clink	crank
plank	kink	brink	sunk	prank
drank	link	drink	spunk	clank
Act	fact	tract	sect	strict
Shrimp	shrug	shroud	shriek	shrunk
shrub	shred	shrill	shrink	shrine

WH *as* Hw.—(See p. 45.)

White	whine	whelp	whim	whiz
while	whet	whence	whip	which
whilst.	whey	whig	whist	

LESSON 12. XII.

U, *as in* FULL.

Full	pull	put	bush	ful ly
bull	puss	push	bush es	

SC *as* SK.

Scale	scold	scorch	scant	scum
scrape	scar	scrap	scrub	scurf
score	scorn	scalp	scud	scribe

TH *sharp*.

Bōth	moth	filth	theme	thump
slōth	broth	width	thorn	theft
truth	froth	depth	thrash	thrift
bāth	pith	length	thrush	throb
path	smith	strength	thrust	throng

TH *flat*.

These	thine	tithe	lathe	rath er
those	thence	bathe	swathe	gath er

LESSON 13. XIII.

CH, *and* TCH, *as* TSH.

Chafe	arch	charm	chin	churn
chase	march	torch	chink	chop
change	parch	chance	chintz	
child	starch	chest	such	Batch
choke	chart	check	much	catch
pōrch	charge	rich	punch	latch
branch	inch	flinch	lurch	match
bench	pinch	bunch	church	patch
quench	clinch	lunch	churl	snatch

thatch	stretch	stitch	crutch	crotch
scratch	itch	witch	watch	botch
fetch	ditch	switch	notch	blotch
sketch	pitch	twitch	hitch	scotch

LESSON 14. XIV.

Words ending with double Consonants.

Roll	puff	fill	err	truss
toll	bluff	hill	brass	buzz
droll	snuff	will	glass	fuzz
stroll	stuff	pill	grass	doll
scroll	odd	sill	pass	gloss
gross	ebb	till	mass	loss
ball	egg	kill	class	moss
fall	shall	drill	less	toss
call	ell	spill	mess	squall
hall	fell	still	bless	quill
tall	tell	dull	dress	squill
wall	well	hull	press	dwell
small	shell	lull	hiss	quell
stiff	smell	skull	kiss	swell
scoff	spell	bunn	miss	chaff
cuff	ill	burr	bliss	chill
muff	bill	purr	whiff	thrill

LESSON 15. XV.

A, like O in Not.—(See p 41.)

Wad	want	swab	swath	squat
wan	wash	swan	squad	squash
wand	wasp	swamp	scwab	waltz

A, like A in ALL.—(See p. 41.)

Salt	scald	quart	warmth	thwart
halt	war	warp	swarm	false
malt	ward	warn	sward	swarthy
bald	wart	warm	dwarf	warning

O, like U in HURT and in TUB.—(See p. 42.)

Word	worse	month	love	done
world	worth	monk	dove	doth
work	son	sponge	shove	none
worm	won	wont	some	once
worst	ton	front	come	glove

LESSON 16. XVI.

E and I, like E in HER.—(See pp. 37, 42.)

Fern	jerk	bird	spirt	chirp
stern	clerk	birch	first	birth
germ	verge	dirt	thirst	mirth
sperm	nerve	dirk	third	shirk
term	serve	dirge	thirst y	quirk
verb	swerve	shirt	girl	smirk
pert	—	skirt	gird	whirl
perch	Sir	flirt	girt	twirl
querl	stir	squirt	firm	squirm

LESSON 17. XVII.

S, sharp.—(See p. 36.)

Base	parse	dense	purse	verse
case	sparse	tense	nurse	lapse
vase	else	rinse	pulse	cruse
dose	sense	curse		

S, like Z.—(See p. 36.)

Wise	rose	nose	prose	fuse
rise	hose	close	chose	muse

Examples of words, in which, A, E, EI, EA, AI, and AY, followed by R, have the sound of A in CARE.

Care	rare ly	share	ware	pear
dare	scare	snare	where	chair
flare	glare	spare	there	pray er
rare	scarce	square	their	scarce ly

DIPHTHONGS.

LESSON 18. XVIII.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI and OY.—(See p. 45.)

Oil	broil	joint	poise	Joy
boil	spoil	point	voice	boy
foil	void	hoist	choice	toy
soil	join	joist	coin	coy
toil	loin	moist	quoit	cloy
roil	groin	noise		

OU.—(See p. 45.)

Loud	found	round	noun	flounce
cloud	hound	sound	sour	scour
count	mound	ground	ounce	slouch
bound	pound	wound	bounce	couch

crouch	shout	trout	mount	spouse
pouch	spout	stout	mouse	lounge
pout	sprout	fount	house	gouge

OW.—(See p. 45.)

How	sow	howl	town	crown
mow	vow	growl	brown	drown
now	brow	down	clown	frown
row	owl	gown	crowd	scowl

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS.

LESSON 19. XIX.

OW, *like O long*.—(See p. 43.)

Blow	mow	slow	strow	blown
flow	sow	snow	throw	shown
glow	row	grow	own	crow
low	show	stow	sown	growth

AW.—(See p. 51.)

Jaw	draw	shawl	lawn	claw
law	straw	brawl	pawn	squaw
paw	awl	drawl	fawn	thaw
raw	bawl	sprawl	drawn	crawl
saw	yawl	dawn	yawn	scrawl

AU.—(See p. 48.)

Daub	maul	vault	pause	sauce
fraud	fault	cause	gauze	vaunt

LESSON 20. XX.

EE.—(See p. 48.)

Bee	eel	weep	speed	green
free	feel	peep	steed	queen
glee	heel	seek	steep	queer
tree	reel	meek	sheep	steer
deed	keen	week	sleep	sneer
feed	keep	sleek	sweep	sheet
weed	deep	bleed	sweet	fleet

LESSON 21. XXI.

OO, as in MOON.—(See p. 48.)

Food	stool	soon	root	tooth
mood	doom	spoon	shoot	booth
brood	loom	loop	roost	smooth
rood	room	sloop	goose	noose
hoof	bloom	troop	loose	choose
roof	gloom	stoop	moose	soothe
fool	broom	poor	groove	scoop
pool	moon	boot	cool	proof
tool	noon	hoot	coop	school

OO, as in BOOK.

Book	brook	crook	hood	foot
hook	shook	good	stood	soot
look	cook	goods	wood	crook ed
took	rook	hoop	wool	wool ly

OO, like O long.

Door
floor

OO, like U short.

Blood
flood

LESSON 22. XXII.

EA, like E long.—(See p. 46.)

Pea	meal	near	feast	squeak
sea	veal	rear	least	squeal
tea	zeal	year	ease	wheat
plea	beam	spear	tease	each
bead	ream	heap	heave	peach
lead	dream	leap	weave	reach
read	steam	reap	eaves	teach
plead	stream	eat	cease	bleach
beard	bean	neat	cream	preach
bleak	glean	heat	clean	cheap
sneak	lean	seat	clear	cheat
speak	means	treat	crease	sheath
freak	ear	east	grease	wreath
streak	fear	beast	smear	wreath
deal	gear	yeast	scream	breathe

LESSON 23. XXIII.

EA, like E short.—(See p. 47.)

Dead	tread	dealt	breadth	threat
lead	thread	death	health	realm
head	stead	meant	stealth	cleanse
bread	spread	breast	wealth	dreamt
dread	deaf	breath	sweat	read y

EA, like E in HER.

Earn	learn	earl	heard	search
earth	yearn	pearl	dearth	hearse

EA, like A in FAR.

Heart	hearth	hearken	heart y
-------	--------	---------	---------

EA, like A in CARE.

Swear	bear
wear	for bear

EA, like A long.

great	steak
break	beef steak

LESSON 24. XXIV.

AI, like A long.—(See P. 47.)

Aid	sail	claim	train	faint
paid	flail	gain	stain	paint
fail	snail	brain	strain	saint
jail	frail	braid	raise	faith
rail	wail	drain	praise	chain
nail	aim	grain	wait	waist

OA, like O long, and like AW.—(See p. 46.)

Road	coast	foam	hoax	coach
load	bloat	loam	oar	board
loaf	float	roam	roar	throat
oath	coal	groan	soar	loathe
oak	foal	loan	hoar	—————
boast	shoal	moan	hoard	Broad
roast	goal	soak	hoarse	groat
toast	goad	coax	coarse	a broad

LESSON 25. XXV.

EW and UE.—(See p. 51.)

Few	pew	clew	flew	lewd
jew	brew	crew	screw	shrewd
dew	chew	stew	slew	news
True	glue	sue	hue	cue
blue	due	flue	rue	

IE, *like I long.*

Die tie lie hie fie pie vie

OE, *like O long.*

Doe foe toe roe woe

AY, *like A long.*

Gay ray gray spray dray
jay pray stray clay bray
hay nay stay sway slay

WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES.

LESSON 26. XXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Pro fane'	a tone	a bash	e vent
hu mane	a bode	ca nal	ce ment
a wake*	a dore	ja pan	la ment
for sake	a live	ho tel	con sent
mis take	a bide	com pel	be yond
par take	a cute	ex pel	a loft
a bate	en dure	ex cel	un just
se date	se cure	for get	ad just
be have	con clude	re gret	de ny
be hold	con sume	ca det	de fy
pro voke	u nite	o mit	re ply
de plore	po lite	sub mit	com ply
o blige	pro vide	un til	a wry
de fine	per haps	ful fil	good by
ex pire	a las	in stil	

* In such words as *A-wake*, *A-live*, *Ca-nal*, &c., in which an *unaccented* syllable consists of A alone, or ends with A, this vowel has, nearly, its short sound.

LESSON 27. XXVII.

Final Y having its obscure sound,—(See pp. 53, 71.)

Ba'by	cop y	ōn ly	shab by
la dy	rock y	glo ry	mud dy
sha dy	stud y	loft y	pup py
wa ry	dusk y	ar my	hil ly
ti dy	sur ly	tar dy	sil ly
sto ny	stur dy	par ty	gid dy
po ny	hāst y	ug ly	fol ly
du ty	pāst ry	pig my	pop py
ju ry	win try	filth y	pen ny
fu ry	pan try	crust y	mār ry
pu ny	en try	dust y	fēr ry
na vy	gen try	sul ky	fun ny
i vy	ēn vy	din gy	mum my
mi ry	emp ty	stin gy	hur ry
can dy	plen ty	thrif ty	cur ry
han dy	safe ty	prox y	flur ry
lil y	live ly		put ty
pit y	lone ly	Cons. Double.	wit ty
cit y	mere ly	hap py	sōr ry
bod y	home ly	cār ry	ed dy

ZY.

La'zy ha zy cra zy fren zy diz zy

SY.

Tan'sy	dai sy	gip sy	quin sy
drop sy	nois y	tip sy	clum sy
ro sy	drow sy	flim sy	pāl sy

LESSON 28. XXVIII.

Words ending in LE; the E being silent.—(See p. 56.)

A'ble	han dle	swin dle	peb ble
fa ble	cur dle		nib ble
ta ble	pur ple	Cons. Double.	quib ble
ca ble	tum ble	Bat tle	scrib ble
sta ble	jum ble	cat tle	net tle
cra dle	crum ble	rat tle	set tle
i dle	gruin ble	tat tle	grap ple
ri fle	tur tle	prat tle	grid dle
tri fle	trem ble	ket tle	spit tle
bri dle	tem ple	lit tle	brit tle
bi ble	pim ple	bot tle	crip ple
no ble	sim ple	pad dle	daz zle
bu gle	trip le	sad dle	puz zle
ma ple	treb le	strad dle	muz zle
mar ble	ax le	fid dle	driz zle
spar kle	gam ble	mid dle	shut tle
star tle	bram ble	rid dle	muf fle
kin dle	scram ble	hud dle	ruf fle
bun dle	dwin dle	pud dle	scuf fle
can dle	spin dle	bub ble	shuf fle

LESSON 29. XXIX.

Words ending in EL.

Li'bel	dam sel	hov el	du el
la bel	lev el	mod el	fu el
ān gel	reb el	min strel	cru el
pan el	rev el	tin sel	gru el
grav el	gos pel	mar vel	bush el
trav el	nov el	mor sel	chap el

cud gel	flan nel	ken nel	tun nel
Cons. Double.	chan nel	ves sel	fun nel
Bär rel	chat tel	sör rel	fen nel
	tram mel	täs sel	

E silent.

Rav'el	shov el	noz el	shriv el
ha zel	gröv el	sniv el	driv el

Words ending in AL.—(See pp. 57, 63.)

Re'al	re gal	mor tal	dis mal
o ral	le gal	ver nal	sig nal
o val	e qual	men tal	vo cal
to tal	na val	med al	lo cal
vi al	fa tal	met al	plu ral
vi tal	pa pal	cen tral	ru ral *
fi nal	pör tal	cör al	bru tal *
ri val	car nal	mör al	fru gal *

LESSON 30. XXX.

Words ending in ER.—(See p. 55.)

Ba'ker	game ster	grin der	slum ber
ma ker	bri er	gra ter	blun der
wa fer	mi ser	riv er	plun der
dän ger	i dler	shiv er	mur der
män ger	po ker	shel ter	tem per
rän ger	bro ker	slen der	pil fer
strän ger	dro ver	gen der	tum bler
chäm ber	dri ver	lim ber	prop er

* The U, in these words, and in all others where it is preceded by R, has the sound of OO in *Cool*. The same sound is, also, given to UE, UI, and EW, when they follow R.

pros per	for mer	lob ster	cin der
bar ber	jas per	lep er	ul cer
far mer	slan der	clev er	bûтч er
mäs ter	raf ter	clo ver	hank er
part ner	plas ter	pōr ter	cank er
or der	an swer	bōl ster	pin cers
bor der	fos ter	gro cer	(chers)
cor ner	mon ster	ci der	yon der

LESSON 31. XXXI.

Cons. Double.

Lad'der	stam mer	stop per	bit ter
blad der	sim mer	in ner	twit ter
fod der	glim mer	up per	suf fer
of fer	swim mer	crup per	gut ter
rub ber	drum mer	bat ter	mut ter
rud der	ban ner	hat ter	shut ter
shud der	tan ner	lat ter	flut ter
blub ber	sin ner	mat ter	ot ter
snuf fers	tin ner	flat ter	fid dler
mil ler	win ner	shat ter	sad dler
rōll er	spin ner	spat ter	puz zler
ham mer	dif fer	scat ter	set tler
ram mer	skip per	fet ter	tat tler
	slip per	ut ter	cob bler

LESSON 32. XXXII.

AR and OR, pronounced as ER.—(See p. 56.)

Li'ar	so lar	vic ar	tar tar
ce dar	lu nar	nec tar	mor tar
po lar	vul gar	pop lar	

Cons. Double.

Pil'lar	clam or	hon or	splen dor
col lar	ar mor	fer vor	vic tor
dol lar	tre mor	ar dor	doc tor
gram mar	tu mor	ar bor	tor por
beg gar	ru mor	har bor	sculp tor
—	hu mor	par lor	stu por
	ju ror	val or	
	tu tor	vig or	Cons. Double.
Fa vor	ma jor	rig or	ěr ror
fla vor	pri or	can dor	těr ror
la bor	mi nor	paş tor	mır ror
va por	do nor	ac tor	suc cor
ra zor	o dor	ten or	

LESSON 33. XXXIII.

Words containing Silent Consonants.—(See pp. 76. 77.)

Know	talk	light	height	Comb
knew	walk	sight		climb
known	chalk	night	Sign	lamb
knife	stalk	right	gnaw	jamb
knee	balk	fight	gnat	dumb
kneel	folks	tight	gnash	numb
knead	hălf	bright		crumb
knit	călf	blight	Write	thumb
knob	ălms	fright	wrote	bomb
knot	bălm	flight	writ ten	tomb
knock	călm	plight	wrong	womb
	pălm	nigh	wrist	debt
Would	sălve	sigh	wrap	doubt
could		thigh	wretch	debt or
should	Might	high	whole	

Words Irregularly Pronounced.

	Pronounced.		Pronounced.
A ny	<i>en ne</i>	peo ple	<i>pee pl</i>
ma ny	<i>men ne</i>	wo man	<i>woo man</i>
a gain	<i>a gen</i>	wo men	<i>wim min</i>
a gainst	<i>a genst</i>	sew	<i>so</i>
been	<i>bin</i>	bu sy	<i>biz ze</i>
says	<i>sez</i>	bu ry	<i>ber re</i>
said	<i>sed</i>	pret ty	<i>prit te</i>
were	<i>wer</i>	min ute	<i>min it</i>
are	<i>ar</i>	i ron	<i>i urn</i>
does	<i>duz</i>	a pron	<i>a purn</i>
doth	<i>duth</i>	beau ty	<i>bu te</i>

PLURALS, *formed by changing F or FE into VES.*

calf	calves	sheaf	sheaves
half	halves	self	selves
life	lives	shelf	shelves
wife	wives	loaf	loaves
knife	knives	wolf	wolves
thief	thieves	wharf	wharves
leaf	leaves	staff	stāves

PLURALS *by adding s or ES ; or by changing Y into IES.*

Toes	fa ces	chan ces	watch es	fox es
shoes	pla ces	chan ges	match es	sex es
nails	hous es	quin ces	bench es	Flies
tools	nois es	hin ges	brush es	skies
fires	fen ces	ta bles	class es	ba bies
flames	ax es	bun dles	glass es	la dies
skates	ca ges	Peach es	dress es	cit ies
tracks	pa ges	church es	box es	pen nies

PART II.

LESSON 1. I.

Words, in which DG has the sound of G soft, or J.

Badge	sledge	judge	par'tridge
edge	ridge	budge	car tridge
hedge	bridge	drudge	lodg er
ledge	dodge	grudge	knowl edge
wedge	lodge	trudge	a bridge'

Words ending in ET, and EN.

Di'et	cru et	mar ket	gär ret
po et	su et	scar let	gib bet
se cret	mag net	blank et	bûl let
com et	plan et	hatch et	pûl let
hel met	bask et	gim let	plum met
ten et	lan cet		tur ret
vel vet	clär et	Cons. Double.	buf fet
qui et	mus ket	Mal let	sud den
riv et	trum pet	pal let	sul len

LESSON 2. II.

Words ending in IT, ID, IS, IN, ISH, IL, and IP.

U'nit	lī quid	gob lin	nos tril
cu bit	rig id	ros in	e vīl
vom it	frig id	reş in	pu pil
or bit	sol id	ru in	pul pit
hab it	flōr in	ur chin	tu lip
cred it	fer vid	mar gin	Cons. Double.
mēr it	pu trid	var nish	Pal lid
lim it	hu mid	van ish	hōr rid
vis it	splen did	rel ish	tōr rid
spīr it	mor bid	self ish	fos sil
flu id	tor pid	blem ish	cof fin
stu pid	tur bid	pēr ish	sum mit
rap id	ba sis	fin ish	rub bish
can did	gra tis	fur nish	skit tish
tep id	ax is	pol ish	fop pish
tim id	cab in	churl ish	sot tish
viv id	sat in	cav il	pet tish
liv id	lat in	an vil	gos sip
lim pid	nap kin	pēr il	rab bit

LESSON 3. III.

Words ending in AN, AM, ARD, AL, &c.

Hu'man	ko ran	kins man	mus tard
pa gan	or gan	cap stan	or chard
sa tan	mad am	stand ard	ren ard
sul tan	bed lam	tank ard	stew ard
tur ban	bāl sam	drunk ard	vīne yard

steel yard	for ward	Cons. Double.	giz zard
liz ard	ras cal	Can vass	buz zard
wiz ard	scan dal	car cass	hag gard
haz ard	at las	cut lass	nig gard
to ward	bi as	här ass	slug gard
fro ward	fra cas	tres pass	scab bard
home ward	lěop ard	bal last	vas sal
down ward	jěop ard	ěr rand	an nals

LESSON 4. IV.

O sounded like short U ; in a few of the words, however, it is silent.—(See P. 62.)

At'om	tal on	crim son	Cons. Double.
ran dom	wag on	hand some	Sum mon
ran som	drag on	tire some	glut ton
sel dom	bär on	lone some	bot tom
ven om	cit ron	whole some	com mon
lem on	ser mon	wel come	can non
mel on	sex ton	ful some	gam mon
hěr on	fel on	pur pose	mam mon
li on	ten don	i dol	mam moth
pris on	reck on	ri ot	cär rot
wis dom	beck on	pi lot	pär rot
king dom	par don	piv ot	ab bot
bux om	ar son	big ot	mag got
fath om	par son	pis tol	bal lot
cus tom	jar gon	gam bol	gal lop
bô som	ma son	fag ot	stub born
car bön	ma tron	bish op	blos som
co lon	pa tron	des pot	scaf fold
de mon	ba cön	hav oc	

LESSON 5. V.

ANT *and* ANCE.—(See p. 57.)

Va'cant	ser vant	bal ance	Cons. Double.
va grant	in fant	en trance	gal lant
ped ant	in stant	dis tance	ār rant
ten ant	dis tant	sub stance	flip pant
rem nant	con stant	pen ance	rid dance
ver dant	ex tant	in stance	pit tance
mer chant	tru ant	venge ance	

ENT *and* ENCE.—(See pp. 55, 59.)

De'cent	pru dent	fer vent	sen tence
re cent	stu dent	ar dent	pres ence
si lent	pave ment	tor ment	pru dence
cli ent	pat ent	judg ment	
mo ment	tal ent	parch ment	Cons. Double.
po tent	frag ment	pay ment	Tor rent
la tent	ab sent	si lence	cur rent
fre quent	pres ent	ab sence	com ment

LESSON 6. VI.

Words of Various Terminations.

A'corn	for est	vor tex	max im
na ked	har vest	si lex	ar tist
ha tred	far t h est	in flux	den tist
sa cred	po em	cli max	bap tist
kin dred	cob web	zig zag	kid nap
tem pest	con vex	pil grim	bul wark
mod est	ā pex	vic tim	(<i>wurk</i>)

mem brane	al um	con duct	waste ful
hard ware	mur mur	in stinct	mind ful
wel fare	sub urb	dis trict	wo ful
del uge	sur plus	loy al	dole ful
ref uge	sur name	roy al	slōth ful
trib ute	pur blind	joy ful	bash ful
trib une	in jure	oys ter	hurt ful
tu mult	in sect	use ful	sin ful
fo cus	ob ject	care ful	skil ful
lo cust	pros pect	shame ful	wil ful

LESSON 7. VII.

Accented on the Second Syllable.

Es tate'	post pone	sa lute	pro tect
en rage	re port	re buke	di rect
en gage	re vōlt	mis trust	re spect
en grave	con trōl	ad just	neg lect
in flame	a larm	con cur	cas cade
a ware	re gard	de lay	pa rade
be ware	cī gar	de cay	a dapt
com pare	re mark	be tray	ab rupt
de clare	em bark	dis may	in volve
pre pare	in sist	dis play	de spond
in snare	de sist	en joy	en chant
sus pend	a dōrn	em ploy	e lapse
di vide	for lorn	de stroy	re lapse
di vine	ab sorb	o lect	de tach
in spire	a dopt	e rect	re lax
in cline	ex clude	sus pect	pro lix
sur vive	se cure	re ject	con tract
o blige	ma nure	re flect	ex tract

trans act	ex tinct	de range	pre text
ob struct	dis turb	ex change	a midst
in struct	ab surd	re venge	ex ude
in flict	un furl	in dulse	in ure
de pict	u surp	di vulge	cos tume
dis tinct	dis gust	de spatch	in dict (<i>dite</i>)

LESSON 8. VIII.

Consonants Double.

Ar range'	ar rest	af fect	mis step
ar rive	at tempt	af flict	mis spend
at tire	ac cept	ad dict	—
ap ply	cor rupt	at tract	fare'well
sup ply	suc cumb	dis sect	care less
al lay	af front	dis sent	help less
ar ray	cor rode	ac cess	rest less
af fray	sup port	suc cess	har ness
an noy	af ford	ad dress	harsh ness
al loy	en rōll	pos sess	wit ness
an nex	un rōll	dis cuss	mis tress
an nul	as sert	mo rass	ful ness
al lot	as sume	sur pass	taste less
ac cost	al lude	a cross	kind ness
dis solve	al lure	dis miss	em press
as sist	pol lute	dis tress	prin cess
at tend	il lume	ex press	duch ess
al lège	con nive	ca ress	for tress
com mand	con nect	re cess	con gress*
at tack	cor rect	trans gress	prog ress
at tach	ef fect	mis state	god dess

* Pronounced kong gress.

LESSON 9. IX.

Words with the S sharp.—(See p. 17.)

A base'	ab struse	ex pense	in cense
e rase	ob tuse'	re sponse	li cense
jo cose	ex pense	re morse	non sense
mo rose	con dense	en dorse	Cons. Double.
pre cise	in tense	con vulse	im mense'
con cise	sus pense	im'pulse	im merse

S having the sound of Z.—(See p. 18.)

a rise'	sur prise	re sist	pre sume
ad vise	com prise	re solve	
de spise	chas tise	pro pose	Cons. Double.
a muse	de sire	ex pose	ac cuse
pe ruse	re side	dis close	op pose
re fuse	re sent	trans pose	sup pose
sur mise	re sult	re sume	dif fuse

C having the sound of S.

Ad vice'	in duce	ad vance	Cons. Double.
en tice	pro duce	ro mance	of fence'
em brace	se duce	en hance	com mence
dis grace	re cite	de fence	ef face
co erce	in cite	pre tence	suf fice (<i>fize.</i>)
en force	ex cite	con vince	com'merce
di vorce	de cide	prov'ince	

LESSON 10. X.

In the following words, notwithstanding the final E, the preceding vowel is shortened ; as if written, REP TIL. EN GIN, PAL ES, CLI MET, &c.—(See p. 61.)

Rep'tile	fam ine	jus tice	prel ate
ster ile	rap ine	cor nice	sen ate
hos tile	doc trine	crev ice	pi rate
doc ile	—	ser vice	pri vate
fer tile	ac tive	nov ice	cli mate
ser vile	cap tive	prom ise	cu rate
duc tile	ol ive	mor tise	frig ate
fu tile	mo tive	prac tise	
ag ile	sport ive	pur chase	Cons. Double.
frag ile	na tive	—	Of fice
gran ite	pen sive	pal ace	lat tice
res pite	fes tive	men ace	pas sive
—	no tice	pref ace	mas sive
en gine	mal ice	sur face	mis sile
des tine	prac tice	pal ate	těr race

LESSON 11. XI.

ER pronounced as in HER.—(See p. 17.)

Mer'cy	tav ern	con verge	dis perse
cler gy	lan tern	di verge	pre serve
per fect	mod ern	sub merge	ob serve
per jure	cis tern	con vert	su perb
ser pent	prov erb	di vert	per sist
her mit	—	a lert	per plex
ver min	de ter'	ex pert	per vade
ver dict	pre fer	ad verse	per spire
ster ling	con fer	con verse	per form
cav ern	con cern	per verse	pat'tern

LESSON 12. XII.

Words containing CK.

Wick'ed	buck et	sick le	wed lock
jack et	rock et	tick le	lamp black
rack et	sock et	trick le	ran sack
pack et	tack le	buck le	Cons. Double.
tick et	speck le	suck le	hil lock
crick et	freck le	huck ster	bûl lock
thick et	fick le	luck y	ham mock

LESSON 13. XIII.

Words in which AGE, IAGE, EGE, and IGE, have, nearly, the sound of IDGE.

Dam'age	plu mage	Cons. Double.	cot tage
man age	u sage	Bag gage	col lege
rav age	do tage	lug gage	stop page
sav age	stôr age	rum mage	car riage
car nage	post age	pas sage	mar riage
im age	pack age	mes sage	fer riage
vis age	voy age	til lage	suf frage
bond age	ves tige	vil lage	tôn nage
hom age	fo li age	pil lage	

*G hard.**Consonants Double.*

Rag'ged	dag ger	trig ger	jog gle
rug ged	stag ger	gig gle	jug gle
dog ged	swag ger	wrig gle	smug gle
fog gy	brag ger	strag gle	slug gish
shag gy	dig ger	strug gle	drug gist

LESSON 14. XIV.

Words in which N has the sound of NG : thus, FING GER is pronounced FING GER, &c.

An'ger	an gle	tin gle	tin ker
an gry	dan gle	shin gle	trin ket
hun ger	jan gle	jín gle	an guish*
hun gry	man gle	bun gle	lan guish
fin ger	tan gle	un cle	lan guid
lin ger	span gle	ran kle	lan guor
lon ger	stran gle	tin kle	lan guage
lon gest	wran gle	sprin kle	san guíne
stron gest	min gle	twin kle	lin guist
ran cor	sin gle	wrin kle	

LESSON 15. XV.

Words in which E is not sounded ; as if written LA-DN, O-PN, &c.

La'den	spo ken	bright en	red den
ta ken	sto len	straight en	bid den
sha ken	fro zen	sweet en	hid den
wa ken	wo ven	beat en	bit ten
ha ven	bra zen	a wa'ken	mit ten
ri pen	e ven	mis ta ken	smit ten
wi den	òv en		rot ten
o pen	gar den	Cons. Double.	trod den
bro ken	har den	Hap'pen	fàll en
cho sen	bur den	glad den	swōll en
clo ven	sick en	sad den	stiff en
to ken	light en	flat ten	for got'ten

* In this and the six following words, GU has the sound of GW.

*Words in which T and E are not sounded ; as if written
OF-N, FAS-N, LIS-N, CAS-L, &c.*

Of'ten	hās ten	Cas tle	jos tle
sof ten	chās ten	this tle	bus tle
fas ten	moist en	whis tle	hus tle
lis ten	chris ten	bris tle	e pis'tle
glis ten	—	gris tle	a pos tle

LESSON 16. XVI.

C soft, C hard, and G soft.—(See p. 74.)

Ac'id	Mu sic	top ic	log ic
plac id	cu bic	trop ic	dig it
tac it	pan ic	crit ic	rig id
ran cid	an tic	fab ric	vig il
lu cid	arc tic	pub lic	leg er
civ il	op tics	rel ic	wa ger
pre cept	com ic	skep tic	gi ant
proc ess	con ic	—	a ged
ce rate	col ic	Mag ic	a gent
cen sus	frol ic	trag ic	ur gent

The long sound of E.

Con cede'	sin cere	aus tere	con vene
re cede	se vere	re plete	su preme
se cede	re vere	com plete	ex treme
pre cede	ad here	se crete	ac cede
im pede	co here	se rene	—
per se vere'		in ter cede	
in ter fere		su per sede	

QU, pronounced like KW, and like K.

like KW.

Quiv'er	lĩ quid	ac quire	ob lique
con quest*	se quel	in quire	o paque
ban quet*	—	es quire	lĩ' quor
van quish*	re quest'	ac quit	con quer*
tran quil*	re quire	e quip	con quer or*

like K.

LESSON 17. XVII.

A, having the sound of O in NOT.—(See p. 16.)

Wan'der	watch ful	wad dle	war rant
squan der	qual i ty	waf fle	quar ry
squal id	quan ti ty	wal let	quar rel
squad ron	qual i fy	wal low	squab ble
wan ton	Cons. Double.	swal low	quar rel some
quad rant	wab ble	scal lop	quar rel ling

A, having the sound of A in ALL.—(See p. 17.)

Wâ'ter	al ways	pal try	Cons. Double.
al ter	al to geth'er	cal dron	In stall
fal ter	al'der man	quar ter	fore stall
hal ter	al ma nac	false ly	mis call
al der	war ble	—	ap pall
al so	war fare	re ward'	be fall
al most	want ing	fore warn	in thrall

* In these words N has the sound of NG; thus, Con quest is pronounced Kong quest.

LESSON 18. XVIII.

Words in which I sounds like E in HER.—(See p. 17.)

Vir'tue	cir cle	firm ness	in firm'
vir gin	cir cus	mirth ful	con firm
fir kin	irk some	stir rup	af firm
gir dle	skir mish	squir rel	fir'ma ment

Words in which O sounds like short U.—(See p. 17.)

Col'or	smOTH er	gov ern	con'jur er
com fort	won der	com bat	con sta ble
come ly	won drous	mon grel	com pa ny
com ing*	wor THY	—	Cons. Double.
cov er	wor ship	a bove'	com pass
cov et	work man	a mong	wor ry
lov er	some thing	a mongst	worth less
lov ing	noth ing	un done	pom mel
hov er	doz en	dis cov er	at tor'ney
plov er	slov en	be com ing	af front ed

Words in which O sounds like OO in COOL.

Whom	prove	re move'	ap prove
whose	prov ing	re mov al	ap prov ed
move	lose	re prove	move'ment
mov ing	los ing	im prove	mov a ble

* NOTE.—*The pupil should early become familiar with this general rule; viz., When a word ending with silent E, is lengthened by adding a syllable which begins with a vowel, the final E of the primitive word is omitted; thus, Come, com ing: Love, lov ed, lov ing, lov er: Move, mov ing: Re move, re mov al, &c.*

LESSON 19. XIX.

Words ending in A and O;—the final A having the sound of A in FAR.—(See p. 78.)

Lā'va	so fa	ze ro	man na
dā ta	so da	ne gro	sen na
strā ta	mī ca	car go	com ma
drā ma	stig ma	brāv o	vil la
e ra	hā lo	Cons. Double.	hûz za'
ze bra	he ro	grot to	hûr rāh

OW, having the sound of long O.—(See p. 19.)

Shad'ow	be low'	har row	pil low
wid ow	be stow	mar row	wil low
win dow	dis own	nar row	fur row
el bow		spar row	fol low
mead ow	Cons. Double.	bel low	hol low
rain bow	tal'low	fel low	bor row
own er	shal low	mel low	mor row
ow ing	ar row	yel low	sor row
bow sprit	bar row	bil low	sal low

LESSON 20. XX.

SC, pronounced like SK, and like S.—(See p. 75.)

Es cape'	as cend	de scent	scep tre
as cribe	as cent	ob scene	cres cent
de scribe	dis cern	re scind	ab scess
ab scond	(diz zern)	—	scene
ob scure	de scend	sci'ence	scēn er y

RE, pronounced like ER.

In nearly all these words, Webster prefers placing the E before the R. The old orthography, however, being still the prevalent one, is here retained.

A'cre	ni tre	o chre	scep tre
sa bre	fi bre	som bre	spec tre
me tre	li vre	lus tre	mea gre
mi tre	lu cre	cen tre	the a tre

LESSON 21. XXI.

Irregular Words.

Aught	<i>awt</i>	bought	<i>bawt</i>
caught	<i>cawt</i>	brought	<i>brawt</i>
taught	<i>tawt</i>	thought	<i>thawt</i>
fraught	<i>frawt</i>	sought	<i>sawt</i>
naught	<i>nawt</i>	fought	<i>fawt</i>
naugh ty		wrought	<i>rawt</i>
haugh ty	<i>haw te</i>	—	
slaugh ter	<i>slaw ter</i>	bough	<i>bou</i>
—		plough	<i>plou</i>
läugh	<i>laf</i>	slough	<i>slou</i>
läugh ter		drought	<i>drou t</i>
dräught	<i>draft</i>	—	
—		dough	<i>do</i>
rough	<i>ruf</i>	THOUGH	<i>THO</i>
tough	<i>tuf</i>	al THOUGH'	<i>allTHO</i>
slough	<i>sluf</i>	—	
e nough'	<i>e nuf</i>	through	<i>throo</i>
—		—	
cough	<i>cawf</i>	hough	<i>hok</i>
trough	<i>trawf</i>	lough	<i>lok</i>
ought	<i>awt</i>	hic'cough	<i>hik up</i>

WH, *pronounced like HW.*—(See p. 14.)

A while'	whith er	else where	Cons. Double.
whis'per	wheth er	where fore	whit'tle
whis ker	whet stone	wher ev'er	whip ping
whis key	whirl wind	over whelm'	whiz zing

LESSON 22. XXII.

PROPER DIPHTHONGS.

OI.—(See p. 18.)

Boil'er	toil some	oint ment	ex ploit
join er	noi sy	tur moil	pur loin
loi ter	noi some	—	re coil
broid er	poi son	a void'	re joice
foi ble	point er	a droit	re joi cing
toil et	clois ter	a noint	ap point

OU.—(See p. 18.)

Cloud'y	foun dry	a bound	pro nounce
boun ty	—	a round	as tound
boun ti ful	rouse	a loud	Cons. Double.
coun ty	a rouse'	a mount	ac count
trou sers	ca rouse	sur mount	an nounce
scoun drel	es pouse	de vout	sur round
house hold	a bout	de vour	bound'less

OW.—(See p. 19.)

Pow'er	tow er	fowl er	tow el
pow der	show er	prowl er	trow el

vow el	clown ish	a vow	prow'ess
bow els	crowd ed	en dow	pow er less
cow ard	re nown'	al low	cow ard ly

IMPROPER DIPHTHONGS

Occupy the seven following lessons.

LESSON 23. XXIII.

EA, like long E.—(See p. 21.)

Dea'con	eat en	con ceal'	be smear
rea son	east ern	con geal	un ea sy
sea son	wea sel	re veal	de mean or
trea son	mea sles	de feat	Cons. Double.
trea ty	peace ful	re peat	ap pear
reap er	fear ful	re treat	ap peal
deal er	hea then	re lease	ap pease
bea ver	mean ing	de cease	—
weav er	squeam ish	in crease	weak'ness
wea ry	teach er	be reave	neat ness
drear y	treat ment	dis ease	mean ness
ea sy	trea tise	dis please	seam stress
ea gle	steam boat	be neath	beard less
ea ger	teas ing	be queath	cease less

OA, like long O.—(See p. 22.)

Boat'man	coax ing	oak um	un load
board er	roam ing	up roar	en croach
boast er	loath some	—	re proach
hoar y	paste board	a float'	ap proach
hoax ing	cock roach	be moan	hoarse ness

LESSON 24. XXIV.

AI, like long A.—(See p. 22.)

Rain'y	prai rie	up braid	re straint
dai ly	por trait	re main	ac quaint
dai ry	mer maid	re claim	a vail
dai sy	en trails	ex claim	pre vail
dain ty	cap tain*	dis dain	be wail
jail er	cur tain	re frain	re tail
wait er	cer tain	de tain	cur tail
pain ful	cer tain ty	con tain	im pair
faith ful	foun tain	ob tain	re pair
sail or	moun tain	main tain	de spair
tail or	chief tain	(men)	Cons. Double.
trai tor	vil lain	ab stain	af fair
rai ment	—	ex plain	as sail
rail ing	a wait'	com plain	at tain
paint ing	a fraid	com plaint	ap praise

EA, as E short, and as E in HER.—(See p. 21.)

Read'y	weath er	dread ful	Ear'ly
stead y	pleas ant	jeal ous	earn est
heav y	peas ant	zeal ous	earth en
health y	break fast	stead fast	earth ly
wealth y	hogs head	head ache	earn ing
weap on	fore head	treach er ous	learn ing
leav en	bed stead	treach er y	hearse
heav en	meas ure	al read'y	re hearse'
feath er	pleas ure	en deav or	re hears al
leath er	treas ure	in stead	re search

* This and the seven following words, are pronounced as if written, Cap tin, Cur tin, Moun tin, &c

LESSON 25. XXV.

EE, like long E.—(See p. 20.)

Need'y	need ful	ex ceed	be seech
greed y	feel ing	pro ceed	gen teel
speed y	meet ing	fore see	ca reer
free dom	steer age	de gree	re deem er
fee ble	—	be tween	Cons. Double.
nee dle	trus tee'	es teem	suc ceed
stee ple	a gree	re deem	meek'ness
pee vish	a greed	a sleep	heed less
cheer ful	in deed	dis creet	need less

OO, as in Cool.—(See p. 20.)

Spoon'ful	gloom y	ooz ing	sa loon
tooth ache	room y	boor ish	har poon
mush room	loos en	—	pol troon
boo by	stoop ing	a loof'	bal loon
boo ty	bloom ing	re proof	buf foon

OO, as in Foot.

Man'hood	wood y	coop er	mis took'
child hood	wood en	good ness	for sook
false hood	wool en	cook er y	

AU, like A in ALL.—(See p. 19.)

Sau'cer	fault y	de fraud'	Cons. Double.
sau cy	lau rel	de bauch	as sault'
sau sage	caus tic	be daub	ap plaud
au thor	pau per	be cause	ap plause
gau dy	fau cet	over haul'	fault'less

LESSON 26. XXVI.

OU, *like short U.*

Young	coup le	cour age	so journ
touch	cous in	south ern	en cour age
scourge	nour ish	jour ney	dis cour age
doub'le	flour ish	jour nal	troub'le some
troub le	coun try	ad journ'	cour te sy

OU, *like long O.*

Soul	court	re source'	poul tice
pour	course	shoul'der	mourn ful
gourd	dis course'	mould y	con course
mould	source	poul try	(cong course)

OU, *like OO, in Cool.*

Soup	youth	tour	un couth'
croup	youth'ful	tour ist	sur tout
group	wound	route	con tour

IE, *like long E, and short E.*

Chief	pierce	be lieve	mis'chiev ous
grief	tierce	be lief	a chieve'ment
brief	priest	re lieve	un wield y
thief	sieve*	re lief	be liev er
field	siege	re prieve	ag griev'ed'
yield	grieve	re trieve	
wield	griev ed	a chieve	<i>like short E.</i>
shield	griev ous	a chiev ed	Friend
shriek	griev ance	be siege	friend ly
fiend	thiev ish	cash ier	friend ship
fierce	mis chief†	cav a lier'	be friend'

* Siv.

† Mis chif.

LESSON 27. XXVII.

UI, UE, and UA.

Juice	law suit	guid'ance	guit ar'
jui cy	suit a ble	guile less	—
sluice	nui sance	—	Guess
bruise*	re cuit'	Build	guest
bruis ing	pur suit	built	—
cruise	—	build ing	Guard
cruis ing	Guide	guilt	guar'di an
fruit	guile	guilt y	safe guard
suit	guise	guilt less	—
suit or	be guile	guin ea	Persuade'†
fruit ful	dis guise	bis cuit	dis suade
fruit less	mis guide	cir cuit	as suage

UE, *like long U*.

A'gue	vir tue	ven due	av'e nue
ar gue	—	in due	rev e nue
val ue	en sue'	im bue	ret i nue
stat ue	pur sue	im brue	res i due
res cue	sub due	ac crue	con tin'ue

UE, *silent*.—(See p 69.)

Plague	vogue	brogue	tongue
vague	rogue	league	

EU, *like long U*.

Deuce	feud	neu ter	neu tral
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* For the sound of U following R, see Note on Page 26.

† UA has the sound of WA in these three words.

LESSON 28. XXVIII.

AU, like A in FAR.

Aunt	gaunt	haunch	jaun dice
daunt	jaunt	launch	gaunt let
haunt	taunt	saun ter	daunt less

AW, EW, IEW, and IEU.—(See pp. 19, 22.)

Awe	taw ny	Jew el	View
aw'ful	taw dry	jew ess	re view'
law ful	gaw ky	pew ter	in'ter view
baw ble	awn ing	skew er	—
draw er	dawn ing	gew gaw	A dieu'
law yer	awk ward	sin ew	lieu
saw yer	tom a hawk	a skew'	pur'lieu

EI, like long E.

Seize	for feit*	con ceive	con ceit ed
seiz'ure	sur feit*	de ceive	re ceiv ing
leis ure	re ceive'	de ceiv ed	de ceiv ing
ceil ing	re ceiv ed	de ceit	de ceiv er
ei THER	per ceive	con ceit	de ceit ful
nei THER			

LESSON 29. XXIX.

EY, like short I.

Hon'ey	med ley	don key	val ley
mon ey	bar ley	jock ey	vol ley
mon key	par ley	jour ney	pûl ley
tur key	chim ney	Cons. Double.	ab bey
mot ley	kid ney	al ley	gal ley

* For fit, Sur fit.

PLURALS formed by adding S.

mon keys	kid neys	vol leys	al leys
tur keys	don keys	pul leys	val leys
chim neys	jour neys	ab beys	at tor'neys

EY, like long A,

O bey'	sur vey	con vey	o bey ing
o beys	sur veys	con vey ance	dis o bey'

The scholar should be taught to apply the two following General Rules :

RULE I. When an addition is made to a word ending in Y preceded by a *Vowel*, the Y is retained ; thus, Val ley, val leys ; O bey, o bey ed ; De lay, de lay ed, de lay ing ; Employ, em ploy ed, em ploy er.

The above class of words ending in EY, come under Rule I.

RULE II. When an addition is made to a word ending in Y preceded by a *Consonant*, the Y is changed into I ; thus, Cry, cries ; Cop y, cop ies ; Hap py, hap pi er, hap pi ness ; De ny, de nies, de ni ed, de ni al ; Pit y, pit i a ble.

EXCEPTION:—When ING is added, the Y is retained to prevent the doubling of the I ; thus, Hur ry, hur ry ing ; De ny, de ny ing ; Try, try ing.

The words comprised in the two following lessons come under Rule II.

LESSON 30. XXX.

Final Y long.

Glo'ri fy	mag ni fy	sig ni fy
no ti fy	sat is fy	for ti fy
grat i fy	ed i fy	mor ti fy
sanc ti fy	dig ni fy	mul ti ply

jus ti fy
pet ri fy
cru ci fy

pu ri fy
pu tre fy
stu pe fy

těr ri fy
oc cu py
mol li fy

Final Y, having its obscure sound.—(See pp. 24, 71.)

Mal'a dy
sal a ry
pri ma ry
li bra ry
con tra ry
cav al ry
ri val ry
pen al ty
leth ar gy
en e my
rem e dy
gro cer y
fōr ger y
bra ver y
sla ver y
mis er y
lib er ty
gay e ty
pi e ty
po et ry
fi er y
fīn er y
pov er ty
prop er ty
mod es ty
nov el ty
cru el ty

cut ler y
de i ty
un i ty
pu ri ty
rār i ty
scār ci ty
fam i ly
van i ty
cav i ty
grav i ty
chār i ty
chas ti ty
en mi ty
lev i ty
prod i gy
ag o ny
mel o dy
mem o ry
col o ny
his to ry
vic to ry
i vo ry
fac ul ty
in dus try
in ju ry
lux u ry
leg a cy

se cre cy
pol i cy
va can cy
in fan cy
de cen cy
fre quen cy
e con'o my
a pol o gy

Cons. Double.

re' al ly
fal la cy
bat ter y
flat ter y
gal ler y
gal lant ry
vil lan y
slip per y
fop per y
od di ty
lot ter y
rob ber y
or re ry
nun ner y
shrub ber y
sum ma ry
cur ren cy
drōll er y

PLURALS ;—the Y being changed into I.

Mal'a dies	rem e dies	gro cer ies	his to ries
li bra ries	en e mies	fam i lies	vic to ries
pri ma ries	mis er ies	van i ties	in ju ries

LESSON 31. XXXI.

Further illustration of Rule II., page 52.

To be read across the page.

Cry	cries	cried	cry ing
try	tries	tried	try ing
pry	pries	pried	pry ing
spy	spies	spied	spy ing
car ry	car ries	car ried	car ry ing
mar ry	mar ries	mar ried	mar ry ing
emp ty	emp ties	emp tied	emp ty ing
pit y	pit ies	pit ied	pit y ing
wor ry	wor ries	wor ried	wor ry ing
glo'ri fy	glo ri fies	glo ri fied	glo ri fy ing
sig ni fy	sig ni fies	sig ni fied	sig ni fy ing
sat is fy	sat is fies	sat is fied	sat is fy ing
mag ni fy	mag ni fies	mag ni fi er	magni fy ing

In spelling the following words, the Scholar should first spell their respective Primitives, Du ty, Plen ty, &c.

Du'ti ful	bu si ly	read i ness
plen ti ful	read i ly	pen ni less
pit i ful	mer ri ly	haugh ti ness
fan ci ful	hap pi ly	ea si er
mer ci ful	greed i ly	ear li er
beau ti ful	speed i ly	ug li er
ea si ly	ho li ness	pret ti est
hast i ly	lone li ness	sil li est
hand i ly	love li ness	wit ti est
luck i ly	bu si ness*	la zi est
bod i ly	gid di ness	wea ri some

* Pronounced biz ness.

LESSON 32. XXXII.

ENT *and* ENCE.—(See pp. 33, 59.)

Or'na ment	pun ish ment	res i dence
tes ta ment	in do lent	rev er ence
el e ment	el o quent	pref er ence
im ple ment	op u lent	con se quence
gov ern ment	im pu dent	Cons. Double.
al i ment	in stru ment	ac'ci dent
em i nent	fraud u lent	mër ri ment
ev i dent	tur bu lent	dif fi dent
con fi dent	—	dif fer ent
sed i ment	prev a lence	in no cent
sen ti ment	prov i dence	set tle ment
det ri ment	con fi dence	ex cel lent
in di gent	au di ence	dif fer ence
dil i gent	pes ti lence	af flu ence
pres i dent	neg li gence	ex cel lence

Words ending in ER.—(See p. 26.)

Car'pen ter	con sid er	Cons. Double.
la bor er	be wil der	bär ri er
cus tom er	ob ser ver	bär ris ter
com fort er	pre ser ver	pas sen ger
mär i ner	im prop er	mes sen ger
mur der er	a sun der	trav el ler
—	de sert er	wor ship per
dis or'der	re mem ber	of fi cer
per form er	be hold er	mil li ner
dis as ter	im port er	be gin'ner
dis tem per	em ploy er	dis sen ter
re cov er	de stroy er	sur ren der

LESSON 33. XXXIII.

Words ending in OR and AR.—(See pp. 27, 28.)

Or'a tor	e qua tor	pro pri e tor
sen a tor	tor ment or	pro gen i tor
ed it or	spec ta tor	com pet i tor
cred it or	pre cept or	Cons. Double.
vis it or	in spec tor	pro fes' sor
mon i tor	pro tec tor	op pres sor
me te or	con duc tor	pos ses sor
bach e lor	im pos tor	suc ces sor
em per or	dis hon or	as ses sor
gov ern or	su pe ri or	ag gres sor
an ces tor	in fe ri or	trans gres sor
cre a'tor	an te ri or	col lec tor

Sim'i lar	règ u lar	glob u lar
sin gu lar*	oc u lar	cir cu lar
an gu lar*	pop u lar	par tic'u lar

See pages 25, 70.

Ar'ti cle	vis i ble	af'fa ble
par ti cle	fu si ble	pas sa ble
i ci cle	li a ble	pin na cle
ve hi cle	ca pa ble	pos si ble
au di ble	prob a ble	hor ri ble
plau si ble	sol u ble	těr ri ble
prin ci ple	peace a ble	fal li ble
sen si ble	change a ble	as sem'ble
cred i ble	en a'ble	dis sem ble
flex i ble	re sem ble	en no ble

* Pronounced Sing gu lar, Ang gu lar.

LESSON 34. XXXIV.

Words ending in AL.—(See pp. 26, 63.)

Gen'er al	car di nal	pa rent'al
sev er al	prod i gal	de ni al
lit er al	hos pi tal	re vi val
min er al	jo vi al	pro po sal
in ter val	mu sic al	re fu sal
fu ner al	com ic al	di ur nal
ar se nal	con ic al	noc tur nal
med i cal	trop ic al	Cons. Double,
fes ti val	tem po ral	an'nu al
crim i nal	cor po ral	can ni bal
prin ci pal	act u al	im mor'al
cap i tal	grad u al	ar ri val
ad mi ral	nat u ral	ap prov al
prac ti cal	con ju gal	im mor tal

ANT and ANCE.—(See p. 33.)

El'e gant	re sist ance	Cons. Double,
ig no rant	com pli ance	ut'ter ance
em i grant	con tri vance	ăr ro gant
va ri ance	re sem blance	im mi grant
ig no rance	im por tance	—
hin der ance	a bun dance	in ces'sant
tem per ance	dis turb ance	at tend ance
el e gance	ac quaint ance	ac cept ance
coun te nance	for bear ance	as sist ance
main ten ance	—	ad mit tance
—	in hab i tant	ap pear ance
re luc'tant	ex trav a gant	al low ance
ma lig nant	per se vēr'ance	an noy ance

LESSON 35. XXXV.

OU *like short U.*—(See p. 72.)

Fa'mous	pros per ous	lu mi nous
pi ous	nu mer ous	friv o lous
po rous	dān ger ous	vig or ous
ner vous	gen er ous	ven om ous
pomp ous	im pi ous	val or ous
mon strous	pre vi ous	clam or ous
—	se ri ous	pop u lous
bar ba rous	te di ous*	poi son ous
haz ard ous	cu ri ous	bois ter ous
ā que ous	fu ri ous	Cons. Double,
hid e ous	stu di ous	cal lous
pit e ous	pěr il ous	gib bous
plen te ous	o di ous	mar vel lous
cov et ous	glo ri ous	vil lan ous
dex ter ous	en vi ous	scur ri lous

Words with double Consonants.

Bed'ding	shil ling	trim ming	shop ping
wed ding	dwel ling	get ting	swop ping
sled ding	swel ling	net ting	sit ting
wad ding	tan ning	wet ting	cut ting
pud ding	cun ning	her ring	mid dling
rig ging	gun ning	bles sing	rōll ing
wil ling	run ning	step ping	strōll ing
win ning	spin ning	ship ping	be gin'ning
sin ning	skin ning	slip ping	for bid ding
skim ming	swim ming	stop ping	for get ting

* Teed yus.

PART III.

LESSON 1. I.

ENT, and ENCE.—(See pp. 33, 55.)

En gage'ment	en joy ment	o be di ence
ex cite ment	em ploy ment	ex pe ri ence
en tice ment	be reave ment	in ter fēr ence
a bridg ment	con ceal ment	Cons. Double.
ful fil ment	a gree ment	ap pa rent
con sis tent	sub sist ence	ar range ment
im pru dent	de pend ence	com mence ment
in de cent	in dul gence	as sess ment
ad ja cent	—	at tach ment
trans pa rent	im ped i ment	al lure ment
re sent ment	ex pēr i ment	ap point ment
in duce ment	be nev o lent	ab hor rence
im prove ment	im per ti nent	oc cur rence
a tone ment	ex pe di ent	in tel li gence

Words in which U has its long sound.

Al'ti tude	lon gi tude	ap er ture
lat i tude	sol i tude	sig na ture
grat i tude	rid i cule	lit er a ture
mag ni tude	des ti tute	tem per a ture
for ti tude	sub sti tute	Cons. Double.
mul ti tude	pros e cute	at ti tude
tur pi tude	ex e cute	las si tude
rec ti tude	res o lute	dis so lute

LESSON 2. II.

In the following verbs ending in ATE, the A is long.

Prop'a gate	hes i tate	Cons. Double.
el e vate	ven ti late	ag'gra vate
cel e brate	ter mi nate	ir ri tate
pen e trate	cir cu late	dis si pate
ven er ate	stim u late	im mi grate
op er ate	spec u late	in no vate
tol er ate	sub ju gate	suf fo cate
dec o rate	—	ab bre'vi ate
de vi ate	com pen'sate	al le vi ate
nav i gate	ex tir pate	an ni hi late
cap ti vate	in tox i cate	il lu mi nate
cul ti vate	pro cras ti nate	com mu ni cate
im i tate	de lin e ate	ac com mo date
em i grate	e vap o rate	in tēr ro gate
es ti mate	con grat u late	dis sem i nate
med i tate	ar tic u late	il lus trate

The following are Adjectives, in which ATE has an obscure short sound, like ET. Some of these words are used, also, as Verbs :—when so used, ATE is sounded long.

Sep'a rate	tem per ate	dis con so late
del i cate	des o late	le git i mate
an i mate	—	Cons. Double.
in ti mate	in del'i cate	ac'cu rate
ul ti mate	cer tif i cate	im me'di ate
ob sti nate	con sid er ate	il lit er ate
prof li gate	de lib er ate	ef fem i nate
mod er ate	in an i mate	im mac u late
des pe rate	sub or di nate	con sum mate

LESSON 3. III.

In the following words, notwithstanding the final E, the preceding vowel is shortened.—(See p. 37.)

Pop'u lace	sen si tive	de scrip tive
av à rice	prim i tive	de struc tive
ar ti fice	pos i tive	com păr a tive
or i fice	fu gi tive	di min u tive
ed i fice	mas cu line	in quis i tive
prej u dice	fem i nine	Cons. Double.
cow ard ice	med i cine	ap'po site
lic or ice	gen u ine	op po site
in fi nite	hěr o ine	nar ra tive
def i nite	lib er tine	at trac'tive
rě qui site	—	at ten tive
ex qui site	in tes'tine	of fen sive
fa vor ite	de ter mine	ex ces sive
vol a tile	im ag ine	suc cès sive
mer can tile	in jus tice	sub mis sive
ju ve nile	de cep tive	ap pren tice
rel a tive	de fec tive	ac com plice
talk a tive	ex pen sive	il lu mine

The final C like K.

Ma'ni ac	ma jes tic	fa nat ic
pol i tic	an gel ic	he ro ic
hěr e tic	pa thet ic	Cons. Double.
e las'tic	des pot ic	me tal lic
i tal ic	re pub lic	těr rif ic
vol can ic	pa cif ic	el lip tic
gi gan tic	e clip tic	ec cen tric

LESSON 4. IV.

Words in which O has the sound of short U.—(See p. 32.)

Pa'tri ot	skel e ton	com par i son
id i ot	chris <i>ten</i> dom	ob liv i on
chăr i ot	de vel'op	cri te ri on
u ni son	en vel op	Cons. Double.
cham pi on	en ven om	căr' ri on
ven i son*	em bla zon	găr ri son
scor pi on	ho ri zon	war ri or†
di a mond	en vi ron	fath om less
sim ple ton	a ban don	thrall dom

Words of various endings.

Ep'i thet	strat a gem	in hěr it
in fi del	par a disc	de crep it
sen ti nel	ben e fit	in trep id
u ni verse	tel e scope	in sip id
sac ri lège	al co hol	dis pır it
priv i lège	bāy o net	u ten sil
ge ni us†	tur pen tine	mu se um
man i fest	rec on cile	de co rum
like li hood	rec om pense	—
live li hood	cir cum stance	rep re sent'
cit i zen	—	in ter cept
ar ti san	a bol'ish	in ter sperse
vet er an	as ton ish	im po lite
an ti dote	di min ish	dis o blige
an ec dote	re lin quish	in ter vene
cat a ract	dis tin guish	in sin cere
vag a bond	de pos it	in com plete

* Ven'zn.

† War'yur.

‡ Jeen'yus.

|| N like *ng*.

Consonants Double.

in'tel lect	ac com'plish	rec ol lect'
pär al lel	ac cus tom	rec om mend
sat el lite	at 'trib ute	in ter rupt
ap pe tite	as sas sin	cor re spond
mas sa cre (ker)	ap pär el	ap pre hend
hur ri cane	em bar rass	ap per tain
dif fi cult	em bel lish	dis ap point
gröv el ling	un ěr ring	ap pa rā tus

LESSON 5. V.

Words ending in AL.—(See pp. 26, 57.)

E ter'nal	con tin u al	ec o nom i cal
ex ter nal	po lit i cal	Cons. Double.
pa ter nal	his tor i cal	il le'gal
ma ter nal	or na ment'al	ter res tri al
a e ri al	hor i zon tal	ef fect u al
ma te ri al	det ri men tal	ac ci den' tal
per pet u al	u ni ver sal	in tel lect u al

ZE.

A maze'	sig nal ize	scru ti nize
ap prize	mor al ize	i dol ize
bap tize	au thor ize	col o nize
cap size	tan ta lize	eu lo gize
e'qual ize	fer til ize	rec og nize
re al ize	civ il ize	e con'o mize

SE, and CE, like ZE.

Ex'er cise	sa cri fice (fize)	ad ver tise'
en ter prise	mer chan dise	ad ver'tise ment
crit i cise	com pro mise	chas'tise ment

LESSON 6. VI.

TION *like* SHUN.

Na'tion	con trac tion	po sǐ tion
sta tion	in ven tion	nu trǐ tion
mo tion	con ten tion	con trǐ tion
no tion	se lec tion	tu ǐ tion
por tion	re flec tion	tran sǐ tion*
men tion	per fec tion	so lu tion
ac tion	sub jec tion	Cons. Double.
frac tion	sub scrip tion	at trac'tion
fic tion	de scrip tion	at ten tion
fric tion	de struc tion	af fec tion
op tion	in struc tion	col lec tion
junc tion	a dop tion	con nec tion
auc tion	de cep tion	cor rec tion
cau tion	ex cep tion	as ser tion
—	dis crē tion	cor rup tion
cre a'tion	de ser tion	ces sa tion
sen sa tion	am bǐ tion	pol lu tion
vex a tion	con dǐ tion	dis sec tion

An i ma'tion	ex hi bǐ tion	dec la ra tion
hab i ta tion	rep e tǐ tion	sep a ra tion
em i gra tion	su per stǐ tion	cul ti va tion
in cli na tion	ad mo nǐ tion	con sti tu tion
per spi ra tion	cel e bra tion	ex e cu tion
im i ta tion	des pe ra tion	el o cu tion
nav i ga tion	rec re a tion	cor po ra tion
sat is fac tion	con ver sa tion	dec o ra tion
ex pe dǐ tion	ob ser va tion	des o la tion

* Tran sizh'un.

ref or ma tion	Cons. Double.	sup po sī tion
ed u ca tion	in flam ma tion	oc cu pa tion
reg u la tion	dis si pa tion	dis so lu tion
pop u la tion	ac cu sa tion	rec ol lec tion
res o lu tion	ap pro ba tion	in ter rup tion
rev o lu tion	ap pli ca tion	in sur rec tion
prov o ca tion	ap pa rī tion	res ur rec tion
res ig na tion	am mu nī tion	il lu mi na'tion
con ster na tion	op po sī tion	in ter ro ga tion

LESSON 7. VII.

SION & CION, *like* SHUN.

A ver'sion	co er cion	per mis sion
di ver sion	sus pī cion	com mis sion
con ver sion	Cons. Double.	con ces sion
dis per sion	ses'sion	ag gres sion
com pul sion	mis sion	pos ses sion
con vul sion	mis sion a ry	op pres sion
ex pan sion	pas sion	dis cus sion
ex ten sion	pas sion ate	im mer sion
di men sion	com pas'sion	pro ces sion
pre ten sion	con fes sion	suc ces sion
sus pen sion	trans gres sion	dis sen sion
ex cur sion	o mis sion	in ter ces'sion

S *like* ZH: and T *like* CH.

Vis'ion	con clu sion	dif fu sion
vis ion a ry	di vis ion	al lu sion
fu sion	pro vis ion	col lis ion
e va'sion	de cis ion	cor ro sion
in va sion	pre cis ion	—
ad he sion	in cis ion	Ques'tion
ex plo sion	de ris ion	di ges'tion
per sua sion	Cons. Double.	com bus tion
con fu sion	oc ca sion	ce les tial

LESSON 8. VIII.

I, like Consonant Y.

Ūn'ion	sōl'dier	con vēn ient
pin ion	clōth ier	con vēn ience
ōn ion	court ier	aux il ia ry*
anx ious	span iel	pe cūn ia ry
nox ious	āl ien	chris tian i ty
bil ious	āl ien ate	Cons. Double.
sēn ior	chris tian	Mill'ion
jūn ior	in dian	bill ion
sāv ior	fil ial	bill iards
be hav'ior	cor dial	re bell'ion
o pin ion	val iant	re bell ious
do min ion	pon iard	coll'ier
com pan ion	span iard	ruff ian
com plex ion	fa mil'iar	brill iant
ple be ian	pe cūl iar	brill ian cy

LESSON 9. IX.

T_i & T, like Sh.

Quo'tient	am bĩ tious	es sen tial
pa tient	nu trĩ tious	mi lĩ tia
pa tience	pro pĩ tious	—
im pa'tience	ex pe dĩ'tious	Ra'ti o
cap'tious	su per stĩ tious	sa ti ate
fac tious	—	vĩ ti ate
cau tious	Par'tial	in ĩ'ti ate
vex a'tious	mar tial	ne go ti ate
con ten tious	nup tial	in gra ti ate
li cen tious	sub stan'tial	in sa ti a ble

* X, like Gz.

LESSON 10. X.

C, S, and Sc, before I or E, having the sound of SH.

Gra'cious	av a ri'cious	Spe'cie
spa cious	ef fi ca cious	spe cies
spe cious	—	ān cient
prē cious	Mu sī'cian	tran sient
vī cious	phy sī cian	pro fī'cient
ca pa'cious	op tī cian	pro fī cien cy
sa ga cious	pol i tī'cian	de fī cient
vo ra cious	—	de fī cien cy
lo qua cious	So'cial	suf fī cient
fal la cious	so cia ble	suf fī cien cy
a tro cious	spē cial	—
fe ro cious	es pē'cial	Nau'seous
of fī cious	com mer cial	nau se a
de lī cious	of fī cial	nau se ate
ma lī cious	ar ti fī'cial	—
ca prī cious	ben e fī'cial	Con science
sus pī cious	prej u dī cial	con scious
per nī cious	de pre'ci ate	con scious ness
ju dī cious	ap pre ci ate	con sci en'tious
au spī cious	as so ci ate	(she en shus)

IO, IOU, EO, & EOU, like short U.

Fash'ion	Pīg'eon	lunch eon
cush ion	dun geon	punch eon
le gion	sur geon	gor geous
re gion	stur geon	cour a'geous
re lig ion	blud geon	out ra geous
re lig ious	dud geon	ad van ta'geous
pro dīg ious		

LESSON 11. XI.

Words in which U has the sound of YU:—also, words in which T preceding U in the same syllable, has the sound of CH. In both cases, however, the U is generally so shortened as to approach the sound of short U.

U, like YU.

Vol'ume
verd ure
fig ure
fail ure
moist ure
ten ure
stat ure
grand eur
de part'ure
pro cēd ure

crea ture

ven ture

ves ture

ges ture

lec ture

pic ture

fix ture

mix ture

tor ture

cap ture

rap ture

frac ture

pos ture

pas ture

nur ture

vul ture

punc ture

struc ture

sculp ture

scrip ture

for tune

for tu nate

vir tu ous

mu tu al

punc tu al

cen tu ry

fur ni ture

con jec'ture

en rap ture

im pos ture

ad ven ture

ven'ture some

T like CH.

Na'ture
fu ture
fea ture

S, pronounced like SH.

Sure
sure'ly
su gar
cen sure

cen sur a ble

sen su al

sen su al'i ty

is'sue

pres sure

fis sure

as sure'

as sūr ance

Z and S, like ZH.

A'zure
bra zier
gra zier

gla zier

o sier

ho sier

u su al

en clo'sure

ex po sure

UE, *silent*.—(See p. 50.)

Col'league	dec a logue	syn a gogue
cat a logue	dem a gogue	ha rangue'
di a logue	ped a gogue	pro rōgue

LESSON 12. XII.

Long and short sounds of Y.

Type	syr inge	sym me try
style	sym bol	mys te ry
lyre	symp tom	cyl in der
cy'press	mar tyr	hyp o crite
sty lish	pyr a mid	par ox ysm
hy drant	cyn i cal	par a lyze
ty rant	sym pa thy	pros e lyte
ty ro	sym pa thize	em bry o
crys tal	tyr an ny	a sy'lum
phys ic	tyr an nize	ly ce um
sys tem	myr i ad	a byss

PH *having the sound of F.*

Sphere	phan tom	soph is try
phrase	proph et	ca tas'tro phe
or'phan	al pha bet	a pos tro phe
hy phen	em pha sis	phi los o pher
ci pher.	met a phor	phi lan thro py
cam phor	par a graph	phe nom e non
sul phur	tel e graph	am phib i ous
si phon	ep i taph	tri um phant
tri umph	at mos phere	blas pheme
tro phy	hem i sphere	blas'phe my
pam phlet	sphē r i cal	blas phe mous

LESSON 13. XIII.

CH having the sound of K.

Christ	su mach (<i>shu</i>)	chăř ac ter
scheme	ep och	chron i cle
chasm	christ mas	cat e chise
ache	schol ar	cat e chism
ech'o	mon arch	sep ul chre
cha os	pa tri arch	mel an chol y
cho rus	an ar chy	ar'chi tect
chem ist	mon ar chy	arch ān'gel
anch or	chol er ic	me chan ic
stom ach	chor is ter	chi me ra

Words ending in LE.—(See pp. 25, 56.)

Ca'pa ble	A'mi a ble	com'par a ble
sa la ble	am i ca ble	mem or a ble
bla ma ble	ad mi ra ble	ser vice a ble
du ra ble	prac ti ca ble	man age a ble
mu ta ble	pit i a ble	pal at a ble
port a ble	des pi ca ble	val u a ble
prob a ble	ě qui ta ble	rea son a ble
păř a ble	cred it a ble	sea son a ble
pal pa ble	prof it a ble	—
cul pa ble	hos pi ta ble	re spect'a ble
mov a ble	chăř i ta ble	re mark a ble
mîř a cle	lam ent a ble	a gree a ble
or a cle	mis er a ble	de plo ra ble
ob sta cle	pref er a ble	de si ra ble
spec ta cle	ven er a ble	ad vi sa ble
lau da ble	vul ner a ble	ex cu sa ble
fōr ci ble	tol er a ble	de test a ble

in cred'i ble	in ev'i ta ble	com mend'a ble
in flex i ble	in es ti ma ble	ac cep ta ble
in sen si ble	a bom i na ble	in flam ma ble
per cep ti ble	in tol er a ble	im pas sa ble
in vis i ble	in dis pen'sa ble	im pos si ble
in vin ci ble	Cons. Double.	ac ces si ble
re spon si ble	ir'ri ta ble	in fal li ble
com bus ti ble	al low'a ble	in tel li gi ble
com pat i ble	at tain a ble	ir rep a ra ble

LESSON 14. XIV.

Endings in Y.—(See pp. 24, 53.)

cal'um ny	pos ter'i ty	e qual i ty
ped ant ry	sin cer i ty	a cad e my
in fa my	ce leb ri ty	e mer gen cy-
chiv al ry*	a bil i ty	con sist en cy
big ot ry	a gil i ty	con spīr a cy
i ron y	hos til i ty	de spond en cy
hēr e sy	hu mil i ty	de moc ra cy
lep ro sy	in ī qui ty	dis pār i ty
ec sta sy	an tip a thy	se ren i ty
ē qui ty	e ter ni ty	lon gev i ty
an ces try	ad ver si ty	no bil i ty
ar te ry	in firm i ty	ra pid i ty
se cre cy	au thor i ty	fru gal i ty
—	ab surd i ty	mo not o ny
ca lam'i ty	mo ral i ty	—
de prav i ty	fer til i ty	an i mos'i ty
ex trem i ty	di vin i ty	cu ri os i ty
dex ter i ty	ma jor i ty	gen er os i ty
per plex i ty	mi nor i ty	in ge nu i ty

* Shiv'al ry.

reg u lă r i ty
 sim i lar i ty
 sen si bil i ty
 plau si bil i ty
 prob a bil i ty
 u ni ver si ty

no to ri e ty
 Cons. Double.
 ar til'ler y
 tran quil li ty
 com mod i ty
 im men si ty

af fa bil'i ty
 pos si bil i ty
 fal li bil i ty
 im mo ral i ty
 op por tu ni ty
 ec cen tric i ty

Mil'i ta ry
 sol i ta ry
 or di na ry
 lu mi na ry
 sem i na ry
 lit er a ry
 sed en ta ry
 sec re ta ry
 ad ver sa ry
 mer ce na ry
 ex em pla ry
 vol un ta ry
 hon or a ry
 cus tom a ry

tem po ra ry
 sta tion a ry
 dic tion a ry
 in ti ma cy
 ob sti na cy
 del i ca cy
 cel i ba cy
 con tro ver sy
 or a to ry
 dil a to ry
 des ul to ry
 au di to ry
 tran si to ry
 mat ri mo ny

in cen'di a ry
 he red i ta ry
 a poth e ca ry
 ex tra or'di na ry
 (tror'di na ry)

Cons. Double.

dif'fi cul ty
 ef fi ca cy
 ex cel len cy
 in no cen cy
 ter ri to ry
 al le go ry
 in flam'ma to ry
 an ni ver'sa ry

LESSON 15. XV.

OU *like short U.*—(See p. 58.)

Ri'ot ous
 lu di crous
 in fa mous
 om i nous
 scan dal ous
 cred u lous

stu pen'dous
 tre men dous
 dis as trous
 de si rous
 de co rous
 so no rous

u nan i mous
 har mo ni ous
 me lo di ous
 cen so ri ous
 in dus tri ous
 in ge ni ous*

* In jeen'yus.

de lîr i ous	con tig u ous	mer i to ri ous
cir cu i tous	car niv o rous	del e te ri ous
sa lu bri ous	gran iv o rous	Cons. Double.
mi rac u lous	a nal o gous	er ro'ne ous
ri dic u lous	in dec o rous	ter ra que ous
con spic u ous	—	il lus tri ous
in gen u ous	cer e mo'ni ous	mis cel la'ne ous
su per flu ous	par si mo ni ous	sub ter ra ne ous

Miscellaneous Words.

Lib'er ate	rad i cal	mag nif i cent
mit i gate	va ri ance	om nip o tent
ex tri cate	de fi'ance	em bār rass ment
pal li ate	re li ance	dis sim i lar
rè tal'i ate	re pent ance	—
ex ter mi nate	in con stant	ra'tion al
con cil i ate	clan des tine	op tion al
ob lit er ate	ac quit tal	in fec'tious
in vig or ate	sar cas tic	ef fĩ cient
re it er ate	sa tîr i cal	om nis cient
ac cel er ate	i ron i cal	per dĩ tion
as sas si nate	bi en ni al	ac qui sĩ'tion
ap prox i mate	cen ten ni al	ex pla na tion
o rig i nate	per en ni al	pred e ces sor
—	pro phet i cal	su per fĩ cial
pre'mi um	ha bit u'al	con se quen tial
pen du lum	re cip ro cal	par ti al i ty
o di um	in tol er ant	fa mil i ar'i ty
eu lo'gi um	ir rel e vant	pe cūl i ar i ty
triv'i al	di am e ter	tran'quil lize
whim si cal	cir cum fer ence	crys tal lize

LESSON 16. XVI.

G, *having the sound of J.*—(See p. 40.)

Ag'i tate	prog e ny	or i gin
cog i tate	trag e dy	o rig'in al
mag is trate	reg i ment	il leg i ble
leg is late	reg is ter	im ag in a ble
leg is la ture*	vig il ant	im ag i na'tion
leg i ble	trag i cal	ag i ta'tion
veg e ta ble	log i cal	veg e ta tion

C, *having the sound of S.*—(See p. 40.)

Su'i cide	con du cive	fa cil i ty
hom i cide	co er cive	vi cin i ty
in ci dent	e man ci pate	so ci e ty
cem e ter y	pre cip i tate	ne ces si ty
cer e mo ny	pre cip i tous	ne ces si tous
in cen'tive	ci vil i ty	ně'ces sa ry

Dec' i mal	im bec'ile	vi vac i ty
spec i men	in doc ile	vo rac i ty
prec i pice	e lic it	sa gac i ty
rec i pe	so lic it	au dac i ty
tac i turn	so lic i tude	du plic i ty
pac i fy	im plic it	fe lic i ty
spec i fy	ex plic it	sim plic i ty
prec e dent	ca pac i ty	pub lic i ty
lac er ate	te nac i ty	ve loc i ty
mac er ate	ve rac i ty	fe roc i ty

* T like CH.

Cons. Double.

a troc i ty	par tic i pate	il lic'it
me dic i nal	ca pac i tate	vac' il late
an tic i pate	rec i ta'tion	vac il la'tion

LESSON 17. XVII.

Words containing Sc.—(See p. 43.)

Mus'cle	dis cern ing†	ac qui esce'
lus cious*	dis cern ment†	con de scend
tran scend'	dis cern i ble†	as cer tain
tran scend ent	i ras ci ble	sci en tif ic
as cen sion	sus cep ti ble	dis ci'ple
as cend en cy	re sus ci tate	dis' ci pline
de scend ant	ex cres cence	fas ci nate

SM, like ZM.

spasm	pa gan ism	des pot ism
sar'casm	a the ism	hěr o ism
bap tism	hea THEN ism	aph o rism
de ism	mag net ism	mech an ism
e go tism	crit i cism	pa tri ot ism
bar ba rism	skep ti cism	en thu'si asm

Words in which X has the sound of Gz—as if written EGZ ACT, EGZ ERT, &c.

ex act'	ex haust	ex haus tion
ex ist	ex alt	ex ist ence
ex ert	ex am ple	anx i e ty
ex ult	ex am ine	lux u ri ant
ex empt	ex act ly	ex u be rant
ex hale	ex hib it	ex as per ate
ex hort	ex er tion	ex ag ger ate

* Lus'shus. † Diz zern'.

LESSON 18. XVIII.

Words containing Diphthongs.

Teach'a ble	con ceiv a ble	pi o neer
eat a ble	jour'ney man	pri va teer
fea si ble	nour ish ment	vol un teer
en treat'y	en cour'age ment	auc tion eer
un der neath'	par lia ment	ab sen tee
yeo'man	—	ped i gree
yeo man ry	chan de lier'*	dev o tee
peas ant ry	gren a dier	rep ar tee
pleas ant ry	brig a dier	ex ceed'ing ly
treas ur er	com plai sant	Cons Double.
jeal ous y	dis a gree	cheer'ful ness
jeop ard y	in dis creet	pee vish ness
treas u ry	un fore seen	com mit'tee
coun ter feit	dom i neer	as sail ant
for feit ure	en gi neer	ac cou tre (<i>ter</i>)
per ceiv'a ble	o ver seer	im meas ur a ble

LESSON 29. XIX.

Silent Consonants.

GH, <i>silent</i>	weigh	knell
Might'y	weight	knōll
might i ly	weight y	knot'ty
al might'y	freight	knur ly
fright'en	neigh'bor	knuck le
fright ful	fur lough	kna vish
light ning	thør ough	kna ver y
height	K <i>silent</i>	knap sack
heigh en	Knave	ac knowl'dge
tight en	knab	ac knowl edg ment

* CH, like SH.

L silent

Psälm
quälm
quälm'ish
cälm ly
salm on
al mond
em balm'

B silent

Doubt'ful
subt le
numb ness
be numb'
en tomb
suc cumb
in debt ed

P silent

Tempt
tempt'er
prompt
prompt ly
sump tu ous*
at tempt'
con tempt
con tempt u ous
con temp ti ble
temp ta tion
con sump tion
pre sump tion
re demp tion
re ceipt

W silent

Wrath
writhe
wreck
wrench
wres'tle
wretch ed
wrap per
ship wreck
an swer a ble

N silent

Brick'kiln
au tumn
col umn
sol emn
sol emn ly
con demn'
con temn

G silent

For'eign
for eign er
sov er eign
en sign
poign ant
be nign'
con sign
de sign
re sign
im pugn
cam paign
är rain

H silent

Herb
herb'age
shep herd
shep herd ess
hour
hour ly
hon est
hon es ty
hon or a ble
dis hon'or
hos' tler

(os ler)

hu mor ous
heir
heir ess
rhyme
rhu barb
rhet o ric
rhap so dy
asth ma
isth mus
diph thong
myrrh
thyme
ghost
ghast ly
a ghas't'
ca tarrh

S silent

Isl'and

LESSON 20. XX.

Words in which I sounds like long E ;—CH like SH ;—and QUE like K ;—as if written Pro'feel, Ma sheen', Mosk, &c.

Pro'file	cha grin	fa tigue
po lice'	chĩ cane	in trigue
ca price	cham paign	bur lesque
rā vine	chaise	gro tesque
ma rine	mōsque	pic tu resque**
rōu tine	pique	mag a zine
ma chine	u nique'	quar an tine
ma chin er y	an tique	in va lid

Endings in A and O ; the A like A in FAR.—(See p. 43.)

I de'a	pōr ti co	to ma to	mu lat to
a're a	vol ca'no	mos qui to	mo roc co
in di go	tor na do	(ke to)	di lem ma
ver ti go	po ta to	to bac co	pi az za

The following Plurals are formed by adding ES :

He'roes	ech oes	po ta'toes	vol ca noes
ne groes	car goes	to ma toes	mu lat toes

Some are formed by adding S only ; as ;

Grot'tos quar tos fo li os oc ta'vos mos qui tos, &c.

Scientific terms in common use ; the meaning of which may be explained by the Teacher.

Chem'is try	ge og ra phy	en to mol o gy
bot a ny	the ol o gy	ich thy ol o gy
a nat'o my	ge ol o gy	phys i ol o gy
as tron o my	ge om e try	min er al o gy
phi los o phy	zo ol o gy	e lec tric i ty
chro nol o gy	con chol o gy	ar'chi tec ture*
bi og ra phy	or ni thol'o gy	ag ri cul ture*

* T, like CH.

Irregular Words.

Sword (<i>sôrde</i>)	buoy'ant	ca noe' (<i>nôô</i>)
gaol (<i>jail</i>)	vict uals	ma nôeu vre
gauge (<i>gage</i>)	(<i>vit lz</i>)	bou quet
quay (<i>kee</i>)	right eous	(<i>bôô ka</i>)
corps (<i>côre</i>)	(<i>ri chus</i>)	co quette, <i>n.</i>
schism (<i>sizm</i>)	phthis ic	(<i>ket</i>)
phlegm (<i>flem</i>)	(<i>tiz ik</i>)	co quet, <i>v.</i>
czar (<i>zar</i>)	co lo nel	et i quette'
yacht (<i>yôt</i>)	(<i>kur'nel</i>)	(<i>ket</i>)
niche (<i>nich</i>)	e clât' (<i>e clâh</i>)	ga zette'
buoy (<i>bwoy</i>)	bu reau (<i>ro</i>)	pa cha' (<i>shaw</i>)
	de pot (<i>dā po'</i>)	

DERIVATIVES.

The Past Tense and Present Participle of Regular verbs, formed by adding **ED** and **ING**.

LESSON 21. XXI.

When ED is preceded by D or T, it is pronounced as a distinct syllable: thus,—

Aid ed	load ed	twist ed	dread ed
wait ed	seat ed	scald ed	need ed

But when ED follows any other letter, the E becomes silent, and the D is joined, in pronunciation, with the preceding syllable.

Snow ed	boil ed	call ed	earn ed
rain ed	join ed	fill ed	learn ed
hail ed	hang ed	pull ed	crown ed
storm ed	bang ed	cool ed	drown ed
warm ed	claw ed	swell ed	sign ed
fear ed	crawl ed	roll ed	climb ed
dream ed	maul ed	err ed	comb ed

The D is often pronounced like T.

Ask ed	drench ed	thank ed	coop ed
snatch ed	reach ed	plank ed	stoop ed
watch ed	touch ed	pump ed	bless ed
fetch ed	crack ed	thump ed	press ed
pinch ed	pick ed	fix ed	toss ed
quench ed	jerk ed	tax ed	stuff ed

LESSON 22. XXII.

The main design of the two following lessons, is to illustrate two important rules in spelling, which the scholar should be taught to understand and apply.

RULE I. When a word ends with silent E, the E is omitted, on adding ED or ING,—or any other syllable beginning with a vowel.

Proceed across the Columns.

Raise	rais ed	rais ing
praise	prais ed	prais ing
please	pleas ed	pleas ing
cease	ceas ed	ceas ing
breathe	breath ed	breath ing
pierce	pierced	pier cing
blaze	blazed	bla zing
bake	baked	ba king
wake	waked	wa king
smoke	smoked	smo king
hope	hoped	ho ping
chase	chased	cha sing
change	changed	chang ing
judge	judged	judg ing
care	cared	ea ring
dare	dared	da ring
spare	spared	spa ring
tri'fle	tri'fled	tri'fling
han dle	han dled	han dling

min gle
spar kle
prac tise
prom ise
no tice
dam age
man age
com pare'
pre pare
a maze
de sire
o blige
dis guise

min gled
spark led
prac tised
prom ised
no ticed
dam aged
man aged
com pared'
pre pared
a mazed
de sired
o bliged
dis guised

min gling
spark ling
prac tis ing
prom is ing
no ti cing
dam a ging
man a ging
com pa'ring
pre pa ring
a ma zing
de si ring
o bli ging
dis guis ing

EXAMPLES, *with the Primitive words omitted.*

Proceed down the Columns.

Con trived
de spised
sur prised
sub scribed
dis liked
pro duced
a bused
a mused
pur sued
ad mired
con fined

de plored
ex posed
re solved
in flamed
en gaged
ex changed
—
con tri ving
de spi sing
sur pri sing
a mu sing

ex cu sing
ad mi ring
con fi ning
dis li king
de scrib ing
de plo ring
pro vo king
ex po sing
en ga ging
ex chang ing
re sol ving

Consonants Double.

Rat tled
pad dled
med dled
set tled
ped dled
crip pled
scrib bled
daz zled
sad dled
smug gling

strag gled
strug gled
puz zled
shuf fled
squab bled
grap pled
—
daz zling
rat tling
crip pling

puz zling
strug gling
strag gling
tat tling
med dling
set tling
ped dling
quib bling
smug gling
shuf fling

LESSON 23. XXIII.

RULE II. In words of one syllable, which end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, the final consonant is doubled, on adding ED or ING, or any other syllable beginning with a vowel;—thus, Sin, sin ned, sin ning, sin ner.

And the same holds true in respect to words of more than one syllable, provided the accent be on the last; thus, Oc cur', oc cur red, oc cur ring, oc cur rence.*

Proceed down the Columns.

Fret'ted	plod ded	quit ting	shut ting
dot ted	wad ded	hit ting	strut ting
rot ted	bud ded	set ting	spot ting
blot ted	strut ted	let ting	rot ting
spot ted	fit ted	bet ting	blot ting
nod ded	wed ded	shed ding	plot ting

Beg ged	stab bed	mar red	jar ring
brag ged	cram med	stir red	mar ring
drag ged	hem med	—	brag ging
flag ged	stem med	beg ging	drag ging
flog ged	trim med	hem ming	flag ging
rig ged	fan ned	stem ming	flog ging
rob bed	plan ned	brim ming	mob bing
mob bed	pin ned	plan ning	rob bing
sob bed	shun ned	shun ning	rub bing
rub bed	stun ned	stun ning	scrub bing
scrub bed	jar red	stir ring	stab bing

* **EXCEPTIONS.** Wor'ship, and some verbs ending in L, though not accented on the last syllable, double the P and the L, in derivatives: thus, Wor'ship, wor ship ped, wor ship ping, wor ship per; Trav'el, trav el led, trav el ling, trav el ler.

Also, when the accent is shifted to a different syllable in the derivative, the final consonant is not doubled; as, Pre fer' prefer ence.

Clap ped	ship ped	stop ped	rip ping
snap ped	slip ped	prop ped	slip ping
wrap ped	whip ped	—	strip ping
step ped	drop ped	snap ping	drop ping
trip ped	crop ped	clap ping	prop ping
rip ped	shop ped	wrap ping	drip ping

Proceed across the page.

de bar'	de bar red	de bar ring
ab hor	ab hor red	ab hor ring
com pel	com pel led	com pel ling
ex cel	ex cel led	ex cel ling
con fer	con fer red	con fer ring
in cur	in cur red	in cur ring
per mit	per mit ted	per mit ting
sub mit	sub mit ted	sub mit ting
re gret	re gret ted	re gret ting
con tröl	con tröl led	con tröl ling
an nul	an nul led	an nul ling
al lot	al lot ted	al lot ting
ex töl	ex töl led	ex töl ling

Words alike in Pronunciation, but different in their Orthography and Meaning.

A

Ail—to be sick, or in trouble.
 Ale—a kind of malt liquor.
 Air—the atmosphere.
 Heir—one who inherits.
 Ere—before.
 E'er—ever.
 All—the whole.
 Awl—a sharp pointed tool.
 Al'ter—to change.
 Al tar—a place for offerings.
 Ark—a vessel, a small chest.
 Arc—part of a circle.
 Au'ger—a tool to bore with.
 Au gur—one who foretells.

B

Bad—not good.
 Bade—did bid.
 Bare—naked. [ry.
 Bear—a wild animal: to car-
 Ball—a round body.
 Bawl—to call aloud.
 Base—mean, vile.
 Bass—a part in music.
 Beat—to strike.
 Beet—an edible root.
 Beech—a kind of tree.
 Beach—the seashore
 Beer—a sort of drink.
 Bier—a carriage for the dead.

Bell—that rings
 Belle—a fine lady.
 Ber'ry—a small fruit.
 Bu ry—to put under ground.
 Birth—nativity.
 Berth—place to sleep in.
 Blue—a color.
 Blew—the wind blew.
 Bore—to make a hole.
 Boar—a male swine.
 Bow—an instrument to shoot with.
 Beau—a fop.
 Bread—a kind of food.
 Bred—brought up
 Bur'row—a hole for small animals.
 Bor ough—an incorporated town
 By—near to.
 Buy—to purchase.

C

Can'non—a great gun.
 Can on—a law, a rule.
 Ceil'ing—the top of rooms.
 Seal ing—fastening.
 Cell—a small room.
 Sell—to exchange for money.
 Cent—a copper coin.
 Scent—a smell.
 Sent—pret. of to send.
 Quire—24 sheets of paper
 Choir—a band of singers.
 Ci'on—a young sprout.
 Si on—a mountain.
 Cite—to summon.
 Sight—vision, a view.
 Site—a situation.
 Climb—to ascend.
 Clime—region, climate.
 Col'lar—for the neck.
 Chol er—anger.
 Com pli ment—an expression of civility.
 Com ple ment—a full number.

Cord—a small rope.
 Chord—harmonious sounds.
 Core—the inner part of a thing.
 Corps—a body of troops.
 Coun'sel—advice.
 Coun cil—an assembly.
 Course—direction.
 Coarse—not fine.
 Cous'in—a relation.
 Coz en—to cheat.
 Cur rant—a small fruit.
 cur rent—a running stream.

D

Dam—a bank to stop water.
 Damn—to condemn.
 Dear—costly, beloved.
 Deer—a wild animal.
 Dew—falling vapor.
 Due—owed.

Die—to expire.

Dye—to color.

Doe—a female deer.

Dough—flour prepared for bak-
[ing.]

F

Fair—handsome, just.
 Fair—place of sale.
 Fare—food; price of passage.
 Feet—plural of foot.
 Feat—an exploit.
 Flea—an insect.
 Flee—to run away.
 Flew—the bird flew.
 Flue—a passage for smoke.
 Flour—meal from grain.
 Flow er—a blossom.
 Fowl—a bird.
 Foul—dirty; unfair.
 Fur—the soft hair of animals.
 Fir—a sort of tree.

G

Gate—a kind of door.
 Gait—manner of walking.

Gilt—covered with gold.
 Guilt—criminality.
 Great—large.
 Grate—a frame made with bars.

H

Hail—frozen rain.
 Hale—in sound health.
 Hair—of the head.
 Hare—a small animal.
 Hall—a large room.
 Haul—to pull violently.
 Heal—to cure.
 Heel—part of the foot.
 Heard—did hear.
 Herd—a drove or flock.
 Hew—to cut.
 Hue—color.
 Hoard—to lay up in store.
 Horde—a tribe.

I

In—within.
 Inn—a tavern.
 Isle—an island.
 Aisle—an alley in a church.

K

Kill—to take away life.
 Kiln—a place to burn brick.
 Knave—a rogue.
 Nave—the middle of a wheel.
 Knead—to work dough.
 Need—want, necessity.
 Knight—a title of honor.
 Night—the dark part of the twenty-four hours.

L

Lie—a falsehood; to recline.
 Lye—water drained through ashes.
 Lone—solitary, by itself.
 Loan—to lend.

Leaf—of a plant.
 Lief—willingly.

M

Made—finished.
 Maid—an unmarried woman.
 Male—the he kind.
 Mail—armor.
 Mail—a bag to carry letters.
 Main—the chief; the ocean.
 Mane—hair on the neck of animals.
 Maine—name of a State.
 Man tel—a chimney piece.
 Man tle—a loose garment.
 Mare—the female horse.
 May or—the chief magistrate of a city.
 Mean—low, humble.
 Mein—air, look, manner.
 Meat—animal food.
 Meet—fit, proper.
 Meet—to come together.
 Mete—to measure.
 Met'al—a mineral substance.
 Met tle—spirit, courage.

N

Nay—no.
 Neigh—the voice of a horse.

O

Ore—metal before smelting.
 Oar—to row with.
 O'er—over.
 Ought—in duty bound.
 Aught—anything.

P

Pail—a wooden vessel.
 Pale—white.
 Pain—distress.
 Pane—a square of glass.
 Pair—a couple.
 Pare—to pare an apple.
 Pear—a kind of fruit.

Peace—quiet.
 Piece—a part of a thing.
 Peak—the top, highest point.
 Pique—a grudge.
 Peel—the rind of fruit.
 Peal—a loud sound.
 Plate—a dish.
 Plait—to fold.
 Plain—level ground; distinct.
 Plane—a carpenter's tool.
 Pole—a long stick.
 Poll—the head; an election.
 Pore—a small passage thro' the skin.
 Pour—to empty out liquor.
 Pray—to beseech, to entreat.
 Prey—booty, plunder.
 Prac'tice—custom, use.
 Prac tise—to perform, to ex-
 Prin ci pal—chief. [ercise.
 Prin ci ple—a rule of action.
 Prof it—gain.
 Proph et—one who foretells.

R

Rain—water from the clouds.
 Reign—to rule.
 Rein—part of a bridle.
 Rap—to strike.
 Wrap—to fold together.
 Read—to peruse.
 Reed—a plant.
 Rest—quiet; remainder.
 Wrest—to take from.
 Right—correct, just.
 Rite—a ceremony.
 Write—to make letters.
 Wright—a workman.
 Ring—a circle; to sound.
 Wring—to twist.
 Rode—did ride.
 Road—a way.
 Rye—a kind of grain.
 Wry—crooked.

S

Sail—of a ship.
 Sale—a selling.
 Seed—fruit, offspring.
 Cede—to give up.
 Seen—beheld.
 Scene—a sight.
 Seine—a fishing net.
 Seam—two edges joined.
 Seem—to appear.
 Shear—to cut off with scissors.
 Sheer—pure, unmixed.
 Shire—a county.
 Slight—to neglect.
 Sleight—dexterity.
 Sow—to scatter seed.
 Sew—to join by needle and thread.
 Sore—tender; a wound.
 Soar—to mount up high.
 Sole—bottom of the foot.
 Soul—the immortal part of man
 Some—a part.
 Sum—the whole amount.
 Stare—to gaze.
 Stair—a step.
 Stake—a post.
 Steak—a slice of meat.
 Steel—hardened iron.
 Steal—to take without right.
 Straight—not crooked.
 Strait—a narrow pass.
 Suc cor—help, aid.
 Suck er—a young sprout.
 Sym bol—a sign, an emblem.
 Cym bal—a musical instru-
 ment.

T

Tail—the end.
 Tale—a story.
 Team—of horses, or oxen.
 Teem—to abound.
 Tear—water from the eye.
 Tier—a row, rank.

There—in that place.
 Their—belonging to them.
 Tow—the coarse part of flax.
 Tow—to drag.
 Toe—part of the foot.
 Trav'el—to journey.
 Trav ail—to labor.

V

Vain—useless, showy.
 Vane—a weathercock.
 Vein—a blood vessel.

Vale—a valley.
 Veil—a covering.

W

Waste—to squander.
 Waist—middle of the body.
 Wait—to tarry.
 Weight—heaviness.
 Ware—merchandise.
 Wear—to wear clothes.
 Weak—feeble.
 Week—seven days.

*Words which are pronounced nearly, but not precisely alike,
 and are liable to be used, one for the other.*

Air	ar'rant	gam ble
are	er rand	gam bol
ac cede'	cap i tal	gap
ex ceed	cap i tol	gäpe
ac cept	car rot	i dle
ex cept	car at	i dol
ac cess	de cease'	in ge'ni ous
ex cess	dis ease	in gen u ous
af fect	des'ert	med dle
ef fect	des sert'	med al
al lude	earn	prec'e dent
e lude	urn	pres i dent
af fu'sion	e lic'it	proph e cy
ef fu sion	il lic it	proph e sy
al lu sion	e merge	surf
il lu sion	im merge	serf
ant	em'i nent	sta tion a ry
äunt	im mi nent	sta tion er y
ap prize'	fir	subt le
ap praise	fur	sub tile

NAMES OF MEN.

John	Ad am	Dan iel	A'bra ham
Charles	A bel	Ez ra	Ben ja min
George	E noch	Ste phen	Is ra el
Paul	No ah	Phil ip	E phra im
Jōb	I saac	Thom as	Ga bri el
Hugh	Ja cob	An drew	Josh u a
Will'iam	Jo seph	Mi chael	Jon a than
Rich ard	Reu ben	Mat thew	Sol o mon
Rob ert	Mo ses	Mat thi'as	Sime on
Leon ard	Aa ron	E li as	Phin e as
Lew is	E li	Jo si ah	Chris to pher
Fran cis	Ca leb	E li jah	Nich o las
Cy rus	Ja bez	E li sha	Fred er ick
Cæ sar	Ma'h lon	Na than iel	An tho ny

NAMES OF WOMEN.

Ann	Sa rah	Ab i gail	Lou i sa
An'na	Han nah	Deb o rah	Lu cin da
Fan ny	Em ma	Car o line	Ma til da
Fran ces	Eu nice	Cath a rine	A me lia
Alice	Phe be	Jo se phine	Cōr ne lia
El len	Es ther	El ea nor	Lu cre tia
Hel en	Dēl ia	Lyd i a	Re bec ca
Lu cy	Jūl ia	Ma ri'a	Su san nah
Nan cy	Char lotte	So phi a	E liz a beth
Su san	Har ri et	E li za	Is a bel'la

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES,

As a spelling exercise.

NOTE.—*ī sound like long E.*

A mer'i ca	Maine	Plym'outh
Can'a da	N. Hamp'shire	Worces ter (<i>wûrs</i>)
Que bec'	Ports mouth	Glouces ter (<i>glos</i>)
Mont re âl'	Mas sa chu'setts	Lōw el

Cām bridge	Mo bile'	Por to Rī'co
Lynn	Lôu i si än'a	Mar ti nique
Rhode Isl'and	New Or'le ans	Gua da lôupe
Con nect i cut	Bat'on Rouge*	Chi'li (<i>chil le</i>)
Brook lyn	Tex as	Lī ma
Pōugh keep'sie	Mis sis sip'pi	—
Al ba ny	Natch ez	Eu rope
Sche nec'ta dy	Ten nes see'	Dnie per (<i>nee</i>)
Sÿr'a cuse	Ken tuck'y	Bâl tic
Can an dāi gua	Lôu'is ville	Gib râltar
Gen e see	O hi'o	Med i ter ra'ne an
Ni ag'a ra	Co lum bus	Sic i ly
Dun kirk'	Cin cin nă'ti	Æt nă
Buf fa lo	In di ä na	It a ly
E rie	Wâ'bash	Ven ice
Cham plain'†	Il li nois' (<i>noi</i>)	Mont Blanc'
New Jer'sey	Chī cá'got†	Pär is
New'ark	Mich'i gan†	Seine (<i>sane</i>)
Penn syl va'ni a	Wis con'sin	Hă vre
Phil a del phi a	Mil wau'kiē	Cal ais (<i>is</i>)
Sus que han na	I'o wa	Bôur deaux (<i>do</i>)
Al le gha ny	Min ne so'ta	Marseilles (<i>sailz</i>)
Car lisle'	Mis sôu'ri	Ly ons
Pitts'burg	St. Lôu is	Rhone
Schuyl kill	Ar kan'sas	Saône
Del a ware	Cal i for ni a	Pÿr'e nees
Ma ry land	U'tah	Brit ain
An nap'o lis	Mex i co	Eng land (<i>ing</i>)
Bal ti more	Ve ra Cruz'	Lon don
Ches a peake	Yu ca tan'	Thames (<i>temz</i>)
Po to'mac	Guä te mă'la	Glas gōw
Vir gin'i a	Nic ar ä'gua	Clyde
Char'lottes ville†	Pän a mă'	Ger ma ny
Ke nă'wha	Chä gres†	Rhine
Geor'gi a	W. In'dies (<i>jiz</i>)	Elbe
Sa van'nah	Hay'ti	Leip sic
Al a bă'ma	Ja mai'ca	Mu nich (<i>nik</i>)

* Roozh.

† Ch like Sh.

Prus'sia	Ghent	Hin do stan'
(<i>proo she a</i>)	Scheldt (<i>skelt</i>)	Cēy'lon
Aus tria	A SI A	AF RI CA
Vī en'na	(<i>a'she a</i>)	Ni ger (<i>jer</i>)
Hol land	Sȳr i a	E gypt
Hague	A ra'bi a	Cai rô (<i>ki ro</i>)
Bel gi um	Smyr'na	Suez (<i>soo'ez</i>)
Brus sels	Bab y lon	Al giers'

MISPRONUNCIATION OF WORDS.

The table below contains such colloquial errors in pronunciation as are by no means uncommon among the uneducated in this section of our country. It is introduced here, that the young, while at school, may be taught to avoid these corruptions of speech.

The false pronunciation is represented by the spelling in a second column.

Was	wuz	once	wunst	kept	kep
catch	ketch	close	clost	point	pinte
roof	ruff	ought	ort	joint	jinte
hoof	huff	ask	ax	boil	bile
soot	sut	asked	axt	spoil	spile
since	sence	harsh	hash	hoist	histe
rinse	rence	gown	gound	what	wot
drain	dreen	mile	mild	which	wich
stamp	stomp	keg	kag	whip	wip
chew	chaw	length	lenth	when	wen
shut	shet	strength	strenth	whale	wale
just(<i>adv.</i>)	jest	width	wedth	first	fust
far	fur	height	heith	burst	bust, or bust ed
sat	sot	heard	heerd	curse	cuss
are (<i>ar</i>)	air	rose	ris	nurse	nuss
get	git	drove	driv	purse	puss
yet	yit	wrote	writ	worth	wuth
such	sich	knew	knowd	lid	led
can	kin	blew	blowd	gum	goom
and	an	crept	crep	plait	pleet
whole	hull	slept	slep		


share	sheer	win dow	win der
drought	drouth	wid ow	wid er
were (<i>wer</i>)	ware	awk ward	awk ard
a gain	a gin	chil dren	chil dern
a gainst	a ginst	drown ed	drown ded
for get	for git	hun dred	hun derd
a fraid	a feerd	chim ney	chim bly
be yond	be yund, or	home ly	hum bly
	be yend	nak ed	neck ed
toss	tost	scar ed	scairt
toss ed	tos ted	wres tle	ras sle
stead y	stid dy	sau cy	sas sy
in stead	in stid'	sau sage	sas sage
yon der	yun der, or	rad ish	red ish
	yen der	rath er	ruth er
af ter	arf ter	gath er (<i>vb.</i>)	geth er
fa ther	far ther	far thest	far ther est
there fore	thare fore	part ner	pard ner
ket tle	kit tle	car pen ter	car pen der
shut ter	shet ter	oint ment	inte ment
sin ew	sin ner	pois on	pi son
fig ure	fig er	ap point'	ap pinte'
fur ther	fur der	hei nous (<i>hā</i>)	heen yus
er rand	ar rant	griev ous	griev yus
mel low	mel ler	cov et ous	cov et yus
yel low	yel ler, or	de mean'or	de mean yur
	yal ler	tre men dous	tre mend yus
fel low	fel ler	stu pen dous	stu pend yus
fol low	fol ler	ter res tri al	ter rest yi al
swal low	swal ler	moun'tain ous	moun ta'ne ous

To the above list should be added, Your'n, Their'n, Our'n Her'n, and Hiz'n;—the use of IN for ING,—as, Go in, Sing in, Noth in, &c.; and the confounding of the verbs Sit and Set,—and Lie and Lay.

Many persons fail to sound the letter R in all words in which it follows a vowel; as in Cart, Heart, sort, &c.

Letters.	Figures.	Names.	Numeral Adjectives.
I	1	one	first
II	2	two	second
III	3	three	third
IV	4	four	fourth
V	5	five	fifth
VI	6	six	sixth
VII	7	seven	seventh
VIII	8	eight	eighth
IX	9	nine	ninth
X	10	ten	tenth
XI	11	eleven	eleventh
XII	12	twelve	twelfth
XIII	13	thirteen	thirteenth
XIV	14	fourteen	fourteenth
XV	15	fifteen	fifteenth
XVI	16	sixteen	sixteenth
XVII	17	seventeen	seventeenth
XVIII	18	eighteen	eighteenth
XIX	19	nineteen	nineteenth
XX	20	twenty	twentieth
XXX	30	thirty	thirtieth
XL	40	forty	fortieth
L	50	fifty	fiftieth
LX	60	sixty	sixtieth
LXX	70	seventy	seventieth
LXXX	80	eighty	eightieth
XC	90	ninety	ninetieth
C	100	one hundred	one hundredth
CC	200	two hundred	two hundredth
CCC	300	three hundred	three hundredth
CCCC	400	four hundred	four hundredth
D	500	five hundred	five hundredth
DC	600	six hundred	six hundredth
DCC	700	seven hundred	seven hundredth
DCCC	800	eight hundred	eight hundredth
DCCCC	900	nine hundred	nine hundredth
M	1000	one thousand	one thousandth
MDCCCLII	one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.		

PUNCTUATION, AND CAPITALS.

, Comma.	— Dash.	△ Caret.
; Semicolon.	- Hyphen.	 Index.
: Colon.	' Apostrophe.	.. Diæresis
. Period.	“ ” Quotation.	[] Brackets.
? Interrogation.	() Parenthesis.	* Asterisk.
! Exclamation.	¶ Paragraph.	† ‡ Reference.

A Comma, requires a pause long enough to count *one*. The voice should, generally, be kept up.

A Semicolon, requires a pause long enough to count *two*. The voice should be kept up, or should fall, as the sense may require.

A Colon, requires a pause long enough to count *three*. The voice, generally speaking, should fall.

A Period, requires a pause long enough to count *four*. The voice should fall.

An Interrogation point, shows that a question is asked. The voice should rise when the question can be answered by *yes* or *no*: otherwise, it should fall.

An Exclamation point, denotes some sudden emotion.

A Dash, is sometimes put for other stops; or is added to them to increase their length; or it may denote a sudden change in the sentiment.

A Hyphen, follows a syllable at the end of a line, to show that a part of the word begins the next line.

An Apostrophe, denotes that one or more letters are left out; as, *tho'* for *though*; *e'er* for *ever*. It also denotes the possessive case; as *John's* book.

A Quotation, encloses words taken from some other author or speaker.

A Parenthesis, encloses something explanatory; and should be read more rapidly, and in a lower tone of voice.

A Paragraph, denotes the beginning of a new subject.

A Caret, shows that, in writing, something has been left out by mistake; as *drumer*, *cadle*.

An Index, points out something to be particularly noticed.

A Diæresis is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they belong to two distinct syllables; thus, Real, Zoölogy.

Brackets, enclose an explanation.

The Asterisk and the reference marks, refer to the margin or the bottom of the page.

CAPITALS.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of every sentence; also, of all the names of God; of all proper names of persons, places, rivers, mountains, &c.; of all adjectives derived from proper names; at the beginning of a quotation, and of lines of poetry, and, sometimes, of an important word in a sentence. I and O are always written in capitals.

APPENDIX.

The younger scholars take a lively interest in spelling those common words, the meaning of which they comprehend; and the interest is the greater, when such words are classified according to some obvious relation they bear to each other, in their meaning. The following exercises, arranged on this plan, may be found useful in Primary School instruction:—

1 Sab bath	Christ mas	dawn
2 Mon day	hol i day	twi light
3 Tues day	birth day	fore noon
4 Wednes day	yes ter day	e ven ing
5 Thurs day	to mor row	hour ly
6 Fri day	fort night	dai ly
7 Sat ur day	cen tu ry	an nu al
Feb ru a ry	min ute	fu ture

ANIMALS.

QUAD'RUPEDS.

creatures
 beast, bear
 wolf, wolves
 lion, tiger
 leopard
 lynx
 rabbit
 hare, deer
 doe, fawn
 goat
 ewe, lamb
 oxen
 bullock
 heifer
 milch cow
 calves
 elephant
 camel
 buffalo
 donkey
 monkey
 beaver
 squirrel
 weasel
 kitton
 mastic

BIRDS.

fowls
 geese

gosling
 ducks
 chickens
 turkeys
 swan, dove
 robin
 parrot
 owl, hawk
 quail, wren
 eagle
 vulture
 ostrich
 pheasant
 partridge
 pigeon
 swallow
 sparrow
 nightingale
 canary

FISH.

whale, shark
 eel, trout
 shrimp
 salmon
 hering
 mackerel
 sturgeon
 porpoise
 (*pus*)
 dolphin

oyster
 lobster
 mussel
 coral, pearl

REPTILES.

toad, snail
 worms
 vermin
 serpent
 adder
 poisonous
 venomous
 turtle
 tortoise (*tis*)
 lizard
 alligator
 crocodile

INSECTS.

bee, flea
 ant, wasp
 gnat
 spider
 locust
 cricket
 mosquito
 (*ke to*)
 caterpillar
 grasshopper
 scorpion

F O O D.

Vict'uals
al i ment
nu tri ment
meat, beef
mut ton
veal, pork
ba con

ven i son
poul try
soup, broth
sau sage
jel ly
cream, whey
cheese, eggs

Flour, meal
yeast, leav en
knead, dough
bread, loaves
bis cuit
dump ling
pud ding
por ridge
cus tard
mince-pie
su gar, sauce
tea, cof fee
choc o late
vin e gar
mus tard
pick le

pep per, salt
cin na mon
gin ger
all spice
sir up
mo las'ses

Cook ing
boil ing
broil ing
roast ing
toast ing
ba king
stew ing
fry ing
break fast
din ner
sup per
ap pe tite
feast ing
fam ine

GAR DEN.
veg e ta ble
peas, beans
beets
on ions
pars nips
tur nips
car rots
cab bage

rad ish es
sal ad
pars ley
cel e ry
let tuce (*tis*)
pump kin
squash es
mel on
musk-mel on
cu cum ber
po ta'to
to ma to
as pãr a gus

OR CHARD.

vine yard
fruit, pears
peach es
ap ples
quince
lem on
or ange
juice, jui cy
cher ries
straw ber ries
rasp ber ries
whòr tle ber ries
cur rants
rai sins
al monds
wal nuts

chest nuts
 ha zel nuts
 co coa nuts

—
 FARM.

mead ow
 hedge, ditch
 herbs, grain
 ker nel
 stalk

wheat, rye
 maize, or
 in dian-corn
 bar ley, oats
 plough, hoe
 scythe
 sick le
 reap, sheaf
 sheaves
 pas ture

herds
 shep herd
 wag on
 car riage
 wheel
 ax le tree
 sleigh
 har ness
 reins
 stir rup

CLOTHING.

Cloth
 clothes
 rai ment
 gar ment
 ap pār el
 wool
 wool en
 flan nel
 lin en
 cot ton
 sat in
 cal i co
 mus lin
 ging ham
 chintz
 coat, cloak
 wrap per
 sur tout'
 waist coat
 trou sers
 pan ta loons'

shoes, boots
 stocks
 stock ings
 gait ers
 sleeve
 wrist band
 cra vat'
 buck'le
 but ton
 ruf fle
 pock et
 gown, shawl
 a pron, skirt
 bon net
 tur ban
 rib bon
 veil, beads
 gloves
 mit tens
 par'a sol
 um brel la

hand ker chief*
 wear, worn
 tear, torn
 patch, stitch
 sew (*so*) seam.
 skein, thread
 nee dle
 thim ble
 scis sors
 weave
 weav ing
 knit ting
 spin ning
 dye, dy er
 dye ing
 hat ter
 tai lor
 clōth ier
 mil li ner
 man tua ma ker

* *hang ker chief.*

HOUSE.

BUILD ING.

ed i fice
 man sion
 dwel ling
 pal ace
 cot tage
 boards
 plank
 mor tar
 ce ment'
 chim ney
 eaves
 roof, room
 floor, door
 knock er
 knob
 ceil ing
 walls
 locks, latch
 hook, hinge
 keys, bolt
 win dow
 sash
 stairs
 gar ret
 at tic
 cel lar •
 shut ter
 vault

cis tern
 rail ing
 pas sage
 par lor
 kitch en
 al ley
 awn ing
 sew er
 drain
 à que duct
 res er voir
 foun tain

FUR NI TURE.

car pet
 cur tain
 so fa, chair
 set tee'
 cush ion
 man tel
 pic ture
 paint ing
 por trait
 mir ror
 bed stead
 mat tress
 blank et
 cov er let
 pil low

bol ster
 bu reau'
 clos et
 cup board*
 shelves
 crock er y
 pitch er
 sau cer
 jug, jar
 ba sin, bowl
 soap, tow el
 bas ket
 plat ter
 pail, sieve
 ket tle
 tun nel
 knives
 spoons
 fu el, coal
 grate
 fur nace
 hearth
 ov en
 shov el
 tongs
 and i ron
 bel lows
 cin ders
 soot

* kub bard.

PARTS OF THE BODY.

Skin	Mouth	Neck	thumb
blood, veins	yawn	throat	fin gers
sin ew	gape (<i>gäp</i>)	swal low	feel ing
joints	tongue	choke	touch
skel e ton	taste	croak	pinch
skull	teeth	hoarse	squeeze
brains	jaw	cough	seize
head, hair	chew		catch
fore head	gnaw	Shoul der	snatch
frown	gnash	breast	scratch
scowl	cräunch	waist	clutch
		heart	twitch
Eyes, tears	Voice,	pulse	
sight, see	speak	lungs	Toes
stare	speech	breath	heel
view	bawl	breathe	sole
vis ion	squall	sneeze	feet
cheek	scream	wheeze	in step
wrin kle	screech	stom ach	an kle
bēard	shriek	en trails	thigh
	shout		knee
Ears, hear	roar	Arms	kneel
heard	groan	el bow	stoop
hark	moan	wrist	creep
heärk en	whis per	palm	squat
dēaf	whis tle	knuck le	crawl

FAM I LY

pa rent

fä THER

moth er

pa pä'

mam mä'

in fant

or phan

son

daugh ter
broth er
sis ter
un cle
äunt

neph ew
(nev)
niece
cous in
hus band

wid ow
wid ow er
maid en
bach e lor
neigh bor

CHURCH
stee ple
pul pit
pew, aisle
gal ler y
or gan
choir
mu sic
bish op
preach er
par son
cler gy man
priest
dea con

sex ton
scrip tures
ser mon
text
pray er
praise
psalm, hymn
wor ship
al might y
cre a tor
re deem er
sā v ior
christ
chris tian

be liev er
saint
soul, spir it
re lig ion
re lig ious
right eous
bap tism
cat e chism
heav en
par a dise
Hea then
pa gan
i dol
i dol'a try

SHIP PING
ves sels
fleet, boat
oar, helm
ca noe
skiff, sloop
schoon er
yacht
frig ate
steam er

rig ging
sails, ca ble
anch or
cab in
com pass
wharf
frieght
har bor
ha ven
voy age

cap tain
sail ors
sea men
crew
mar i ner
ship wreck
shoals
pi lot
pi rate
buoy, läunch

CI PHER

reck *on*
 fig ures
 ques tion
 an *swer*
 weight
 meas ure
 bar rel
 hogs head
 fir kin
 league
 doz *en*
 coup le
 doub le
 whole
 halves

EARTH

o cean
 hem i sphere
 cir cle
 cen tre
 lat i tude
 cli mate
 sea son
 coun tries
 cit ies
 sea
 gulf
 strait
 chan nel
 isl and
 isth mus

val leys
 plains
 prai rie
 moun tain
 height
 prec i pice
 cat a ract
 Gov ern or
 may or
 al der man
 mag is trate
 judge
 sher iff
 con sta ble
 po lice'
 of fi cer

DIS EASE

mal a dy
 ill ness
 dis or'der
 med i cine
 phys ic
 phy si'cian
 doc tor
 sur geon
 wound
 bruise
 boils, sores
 a gue
 head ache

croup
 col ic
 chol e ra
 mea sles
 pal sy
 rheu ma tism
 in flam ma'tion
 con sump'tion
 fee ble
 faint
 speech less
 death, died
 de ceas'ed
 corpse

shroud
 cof fin
 fu ner al
 scarf
 biēr, páll
 töll, knell
 hearse
 bu ry
 bu ri al
 tomb
 vault
 cem e ter y
 mon u ment
 ep i taph

ADDITION TABLE.

1 and 1 are 2	5 and 1 are 6	9 and 1 are 10
1 and 2 are 3	5 and 2 are 7	9 and 2 are 11
1 and 3 are 4	5 and 3 are 8	9 and 3 are 12
1 and 4 are 5	5 and 4 are 9	9 and 4 are 13
1 and 5 are 6	5 and 5 are 10	9 and 5 are 14
1 and 6 are 7	5 and 6 are 11	9 and 6 are 15
1 and 7 are 8	5 and 7 are 12	9 and 7 are 16
1 and 8 are 9	5 and 8 are 13	9 and 8 are 17
1 and 9 are 10	5 and 9 are 14	9 and 9 are 18
1 and 10 are 11	5 and 10 are 15	9 and 10 are 19
2 and 1 are 3	6 and 1 are 7	10 and 1 are 11
2 and 2 are 4	6 and 2 are 8	10 and 2 are 12
2 and 3 are 5	6 and 3 are 9	10 and 3 are 13
2 and 4 are 6	6 and 4 are 10	10 and 4 are 14
2 and 5 are 7	6 and 5 are 11	10 and 5 are 15
2 and 6 are 8	6 and 6 are 12	10 and 6 are 16
2 and 7 are 9	6 and 7 are 13	10 and 7 are 17
2 and 8 are 10	6 and 8 are 14	10 and 8 are 18
2 and 9 are 11	6 and 9 are 15	10 and 9 are 19
2 and 10 are 12	6 and 10 are 16	10 and 10 are 20
3 and 1 are 4	7 and 1 are 8	11 and 1 are 12
3 and 2 are 5	7 and 2 are 9	11 and 2 are 13
3 and 3 are 6	7 and 3 are 10	11 and 3 are 14
3 and 4 are 7	7 and 4 are 11	11 and 4 are 15
3 and 5 are 8	7 and 5 are 12	11 and 5 are 16
3 and 6 are 9	7 and 6 are 13	11 and 6 are 17
3 and 7 are 10	7 and 7 are 14	11 and 7 are 18
3 and 8 are 11	7 and 8 are 15	11 and 8 are 19
3 and 9 are 12	7 and 9 are 16	11 and 9 are 20
3 and 10 are 13	7 and 10 are 17	11 and 10 are 21
3 and 11 are 14	7 and 11 are 18	11 and 11 are 22
3 and 12 are 15	7 and 12 are 19	11 and 12 are 23
4 and 1 are 5	8 and 1 are 9	12 and 1 are 13
4 and 2 are 6	8 and 2 are 10	12 and 2 are 14
4 and 3 are 7	8 and 3 are 11	12 and 3 are 15
4 and 4 are 8	8 and 4 are 12	12 and 4 are 16
4 and 5 are 9	8 and 5 are 13	12 and 5 are 17
4 and 6 are 10	8 and 6 are 14	12 and 6 are 18
4 and 7 are 11	8 and 7 are 15	12 and 7 are 19
4 and 8 are 12	8 and 8 are 16	12 and 8 are 20
4 and 9 are 13	8 and 9 are 17	12 and 9 are 21
4 and 10 are 14	8 and 10 are 18	12 and 10 are 22
4 and 11 are 15	8 and 11 are 19	12 and 11 are 23
4 and 12 are 16	8 and 12 are 20	12 and 12 are 24

SUBTRACTION TABLE.

1 from 1 leaves	0	5 from 5 leaves	0	9 from 9 leaves	0
1 from 2 leaves	1	5 from 6 leaves	1	9 from 10 leaves	1
1 from 3 leaves	2	5 from 7 leaves	2	9 from 11 leaves	2
1 from 4 leaves	3	5 from 8 leaves	3	9 from 12 leaves	3
1 from 5 leaves	4	5 from 9 leaves	4	9 from 13 leaves	4
1 from 6 leaves	5	5 from 10 leaves	5	9 from 14 leaves	5
1 from 7 leaves	6	5 from 11 leaves	6	9 from 15 leaves	6
1 from 8 leaves	7	5 from 12 leaves	7	9 from 16 leaves	7
1 from 9 leaves	8	5 from 13 leaves	8	9 from 17 leaves	8
1 from 10 leaves	9	5 from 14 leaves	9	9 from 18 leaves	9

2 from 2 leaves	0	6 from 6 leaves	0	10 from 10 leaves	0
2 from 3 leaves	1	6 from 7 leaves	1	10 from 11 leaves	1
2 from 4 leaves	2	6 from 8 leaves	2	10 from 12 leaves	2
2 from 5 leaves	3	6 from 9 leaves	3	10 from 13 leaves	3
2 from 6 leaves	4	6 from 10 leaves	4	10 from 14 leaves	4
2 from 7 leaves	5	6 from 11 leaves	5	10 from 15 leaves	5
2 from 8 leaves	6	6 from 12 leaves	6	10 from 16 leaves	6
2 from 9 leaves	7	6 from 13 leaves	7	10 from 17 leaves	7
2 from 10 leaves	8	6 from 14 leaves	8	10 from 18 leaves	8
2 from 11 leaves	9	6 from 15 leaves	9	10 from 19 leaves	9

3 from 3 leaves	0	7 from 7 leaves	0	11 from 11 leaves	0
3 from 4 leaves	1	7 from 8 leaves	1	11 from 12 leaves	1
3 from 5 leaves	2	7 from 9 leaves	2	11 from 13 leaves	2
3 from 6 leaves	3	7 from 10 leaves	3	11 from 14 leaves	3
3 from 7 leaves	4	7 from 11 leaves	4	11 from 15 leaves	4
3 from 8 leaves	5	7 from 12 leaves	5	11 from 16 leaves	5
3 from 9 leaves	6	7 from 13 leaves	6	11 from 17 leaves	6
3 from 10 leaves	7	7 from 14 leaves	7	11 from 18 leaves	7
3 from 11 leaves	8	7 from 15 leaves	8	11 from 19 leaves	8
3 from 12 leaves	9	7 from 16 leaves	9	11 from 20 leaves	9
3 from 13 leaves	10	7 from 17 leaves	10	11 from 21 leaves	10
3 from 14 leaves	11	7 from 18 leaves	11	11 from 22 leaves	11

4 from 4 leaves	0	8 from 8 leaves	0	12 from 12 leaves	0
4 from 5 leaves	1	8 from 9 leaves	1	12 from 13 leaves	1
4 from 6 leaves	2	8 from 10 leaves	2	12 from 14 leaves	2
4 from 7 leaves	3	8 from 11 leaves	3	12 from 15 leaves	3
4 from 8 leaves	4	8 from 12 leaves	4	12 from 16 leaves	4
4 from 9 leaves	5	8 from 13 leaves	5	12 from 17 leaves	5
4 from 10 leaves	6	8 from 14 leaves	6	12 from 18 leaves	6
4 from 11 leaves	7	8 from 15 leaves	7	12 from 19 leaves	7
4 from 12 leaves	8	8 from 16 leaves	8	12 from 20 leaves	8
4 from 13 leaves	9	8 from 17 leaves	9	12 from 21 leaves	9
4 from 14 leaves	10	8 from 18 leaves	10	12 from 22 leaves	10
4 from 15 leaves	11	8 from 19 leaves	11	12 from 23 leaves	11

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

2 times 1 are 2	5 times 9 are 45	9 times 4 are 36
2 times 2 are 4	5 times 10 are 50	9 times 5 are 45
2 times 3 are 6	5 times 11 are 55	9 times 6 are 54
2 times 4 are 8	5 times 12 are 60	9 times 7 are 63
2 times 5 are 10		9 times 8 are 72
2 times 6 are 12	6 times 1 are 6	9 times 9 are 81
2 times 7 are 14	6 times 2 are 12	9 times 10 are 90
2 times 8 are 16	6 times 3 are 18	9 times 11 are 99
2 times 9 are 18	6 times 4 are 24	9 times 12 are 108
2 times 10 are 20	6 times 5 are 30	
2 times 11 are 22	6 times 6 are 36	10 times 1 are 10
2 times 12 are 24	6 times 7 are 42	10 times 2 are 20
	6 times 8 are 48	10 times 3 are 30
3 times 1 are 3	6 times 9 are 54	10 times 4 are 40
3 times 2 are 6	6 times 10 are 60	10 times 5 are 50
3 times 3 are 9	6 times 11 are 66	10 times 6 are 60
3 times 4 are 12	6 times 12 are 72	10 times 7 are 70
3 times 5 are 15		10 times 8 are 80
3 times 6 are 18	7 times 1 are 7	10 times 9 are 90
3 times 7 are 21	7 times 2 are 14	10 times 10 are 100
3 times 8 are 24	7 times 3 are 21	10 times 11 are 110
3 times 9 are 27	7 times 4 are 28	10 times 12 are 120
3 times 10 are 30	7 times 5 are 35	
3 times 11 are 33	7 times 6 are 42	11 times 1 are 11
3 times 12 are 36	7 times 7 are 49	11 times 2 are 22
	7 times 8 are 56	11 times 3 are 33
4 times 1 are 4	7 times 9 are 63	11 times 4 are 44
4 times 2 are 8	7 times 10 are 70	11 times 5 are 55
4 times 3 are 12	7 times 11 are 77	11 times 6 are 66
4 times 4 are 16	7 times 12 are 84	11 times 7 are 77
4 times 5 are 20		11 times 8 are 88
4 times 6 are 24	8 times 1 are 8	11 times 9 are 99
4 times 7 are 28	8 times 2 are 16	11 times 10 are 110
4 times 8 are 32	8 times 3 are 24	11 times 11 are 121
4 times 9 are 36	8 times 4 are 32	11 times 12 are 132
4 times 10 are 40	8 times 5 are 40	
4 times 11 are 44	8 times 6 are 48	12 times 1 are 12
4 times 12 are 48	8 times 7 are 56	12 times 2 are 24
	8 times 8 are 64	12 times 3 are 36
5 times 1 are 5	8 times 9 are 72	12 times 4 are 48
5 times 2 are 10	8 times 10 are 80	12 times 5 are 60
5 times 3 are 15	8 times 11 are 88	12 times 6 are 72
5 times 4 are 20	8 times 12 are 96	12 times 7 are 84
5 times 5 are 25		12 times 8 are 96
5 times 6 are 30	9 times 1 are 9	12 times 9 are 108
5 times 7 are 35	9 times 2 are 18	12 times 10 are 120
5 times 8 are 40	9 times 3 are 27	12 times 11 are 132
		12 times 12 are 144

DIVISION TABLE.

1	into	2	goes	2	times	5	into	10	goes	2	times
1	into	3	goes	3	times	5	into	15	goes	3	times
1	into	4	goes	4	times	5	into	20	goes	4	times
1	into	5	goes	5	times	5	into	25	goes	5	times
1	into	6	goes	6	times	5	into	30	goes	6	times
1	into	7	goes	7	times	5	into	35	goes	7	times
1	into	8	goes	8	times	5	into	40	goes	8	times
1	into	9	goes	9	times	5	into	45	goes	9	times
1	into	10	goes	10	times	5	into	50	goes	10	times
1	into	11	goes	11	times	5	into	55	goes	11	times
2	into	4	goes	2	times	6	into	12	goes	2	times
2	into	6	goes	3	times	6	into	18	goes	3	times
2	into	8	goes	4	times	6	into	24	goes	4	times
2	into	10	goes	5	times	6	into	30	goes	5	times
2	into	12	goes	6	times	6	into	36	goes	6	times
2	into	14	goes	7	times	6	into	42	goes	7	times
2	into	16	goes	8	times	6	into	48	goes	8	times
2	into	18	goes	9	times	6	into	54	goes	9	times
2	into	20	goes	10	times	6	into	60	goes	10	times
2	into	22	goes	11	times	6	into	66	goes	11	times
3	into	6	goes	2	times	7	into	14	goes	2	times
3	into	9	goes	3	times	7	into	21	goes	3	times
3	into	12	goes	4	times	7	into	28	goes	4	times
3	into	15	goes	5	times	7	into	35	goes	5	times
3	into	18	goes	6	times	7	into	42	goes	6	times
3	into	21	goes	7	times	7	into	49	goes	7	times
3	into	24	goes	8	times	7	into	56	goes	8	times
3	into	27	goes	9	times	7	into	63	goes	9	times
3	into	30	goes	10	times	7	into	70	goes	10	times
3	into	33	goes	11	times	7	into	77	goes	11	times
3	into	36	goes	12	times	7	into	84	goes	12	times
3	into	39	goes	13	times	7	into	91	goes	13	times
4	into	8	goes	2	times	8	into	16	goes	2	times
4	into	12	goes	3	times	8	into	24	goes	3	times
4	into	16	goes	4	times	8	into	32	goes	4	times
4	into	20	goes	5	times	8	into	40	goes	5	times
4	into	24	goes	6	times	8	into	48	goes	6	times
4	into	28	goes	7	times	8	into	56	goes	7	times
4	into	32	goes	8	times	8	into	64	goes	8	times
4	into	36	goes	9	times	8	into	72	goes	9	times
4	into	40	goes	10	times	8	into	80	goes	10	times
4	into	44	goes	11	times	8	into	88	goes	11	times
4	into	48	goes	12	times	8	into	96	goes	12	times
4	into	52	goes	13	times	8	into	104	goes	13	times

9	into	18	goes	2	times	11	into	22	goes	2	times
9	into	27	goes	3	times	11	into	33	goes	3	times
9	into	36	goes	4	times	11	into	44	goes	4	times
9	into	45	goes	5	times	11	into	55	goes	5	times
9	into	54	goes	6	times	11	into	66	goes	6	times
9	into	63	goes	7	times	11	into	77	goes	7	times
9	into	72	goes	8	times	11	into	88	goes	8	times
9	into	81	goes	9	times	11	into	99	goes	9	times
9	into	90	goes	10	times	11	into	110	goes	10	times
9	into	99	goes	11	times	11	into	121	goes	11	times
9	into	108	goes	12	times	11	into	132	goes	12	times
9	into	117	goes	13	times	11	into	143	goes	13	times
<hr/>											
10	into	20	goes	2	times	12	into	24	goes	2	times
10	into	30	goes	3	times	12	into	36	goes	3	times
10	into	40	goes	4	times	12	into	48	goes	4	times
10	into	50	goes	5	times	12	into	60	goes	5	times
10	into	60	goes	6	times	12	into	72	goes	6	times
10	into	70	goes	7	times	12	into	84	goes	7	times
10	into	80	goes	8	times	12	into	96	goes	8	times
10	into	90	goes	9	times	12	into	108	goes	9	times
10	into	100	goes	10	times	12	into	120	goes	10	times
10	into	110	goes	11	times	12	into	132	goes	11	times
10	into	120	goes	12	times	12	into	144	goes	12	times
10	into	130	goes	13	times	12	into	156	goes	13	times

NUMERATION TABLE.

Figures increase in value from right to left; but they are read, or numerated from left to right.

Manner of reading this number.	Name of the place occupied by each figure,
Six quintillion	6 QUINTILLIONS.
one hundred and thirty-six quadrillion,	1 Hundreds of quadrillions. 2 Tens of quadrillions. 3 QUADRILLIONS.
four hundred and eighty-five trillion,	4 Hundreds of trillions. 5 Tens of trillions. 6 TRILLIONS.
and twenty-seven billion,	7 Hundreds of billions. 8 Tens of billions. 9 BILLIONS.
nine hundred and thirty-seven million,	1 Hundreds of millions. 2 Tens of millions. 3 MILLIONS.
five hundred and forty thousand,	4 Hundreds of thousands. 5 Tens of thousands. 6 THOUSANDS.
two hundred and seventy-six.	7 Hundreds. 8 Tens. 9 ONES or UNITS.

The French, or above method of numeration, gives to every *third* figure a different name; every *sixth* only, has one, in the English.

FEDERAL MONEY.

The denominations are, Eagle, Dollar, Dime, Cent, and Mill.

10 Mills, <i>m.</i> , . . .	make 1 cent, . . .	sign <i>c.</i>
10 Cents	make 1 dime, . . .	sign <i>d.</i>
10 Dimes	make 1 dollar, . . .	sign <i>\$.</i>
10 Dollars	make 1 eagle, . . .	sign <i>E.</i>

Federal money is the currency of the United States.

ENGLISH OR STERLING MONEY.

The denominations are, Pound, Shilling, Penny, and Farthing.

4 farthings, <i>qr.</i> , . . .	make 1 penny, . . .	sign <i>d.</i>
12 pence	make 1 shilling, . . .	sign <i>s.</i>
20 shillings	make 1 pound, . . .	sign <i>£.</i>

5 shillings	make 1 crown, . . .	sign <i>cr.</i>
20 shillings	make 1 sovereign . . .	sign <i>sov.</i>
21 shillings	make 1 guinea, . . .	sign <i>G.</i>

English money is used in England, and in the British colonial possessions.

NOTE I. The pound sterling is not represented by a coin of that name; the sovereign is, however, of the same value, and is used for the purpose.

NOTE II. When the United States were colonies of Great Britain, English money was the only currency known. In many of the states of the Union, two of the names of this currency—shilling and penny—still remain in use, but their values are not by any means uniform.

TROY WEIGHT.

The denominations are, Pound, Ounce, Pennyweight, and Grain.

24 grains, <i>gr.</i> , . . .	make 1 pennyweight, . . .	sign <i>dwt.</i>
20 pennyweights . . .	make 1 ounce, . . .	sign <i>oz.</i>
12 ounces	make 1 pound, . . .	sign <i>lb.</i>

Troy weight is used to weigh gold, silver, precious stones, &c.

NOTE.—The pennyweight and its decimal parts, are now used more extensively than the ounce, pennyweight, and grain, of Troy weight; being quite as simple and easy of comprehension.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

The denominations are, Pound, Ounce, Dram, Scruple, and Grain.

20 grains, <i>gr.</i> ,	. . .	make 1 scruple,	. . .	sign \oslash
3 scruples . . .		make 1 dram,	. . .	sign \mathfrak{z}
8 drams		make 1 ounce,	. . .	sign \mathfrak{z}
12 ounces		make 1 pound,	. . .	sign \mathfrak{lb}

This weight is used by Apothecaries in mixing their medicines.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

The denominations are, Tun, Hundred, Quarter, Pound, Ounce, and Dram.

16 drams, <i>dr.</i> ,	. . .	make 1 ounce,	. . .	sign <i>oz.</i>
16 ounces		make 1 pound,	. . .	sign <i>lb.</i>
25 pounds		make 1 quarter,	. . .	sign <i>qr.</i>
4 quarters		make 1 hundred,	. . .	sign <i>C lbs.</i>
20 hundreds		make 1 tun,	. . .	sign <i>T.</i>

This weight is used for all coarse and heavy goods, such as groceries, coal, &c., and all metals, except the precious ones.

NOTE I.—The pound and ounce Avoirdupois, are heavier than those of Troy weight, in about the proportion of five to four.

NOTE II.—The table considers the tun to be 2000 lbs., and as such it is generally regarded in commerce; but in some cases it stands for 2240 lbs., and then the quarter becomes 28 lbs., and the hundred weight, 112 lbs.

DRY MEASURE.

The denominations are Quarter, Chaldron, Bushel, Peck, Quart, and Pint.

2 pints, <i>pt.</i> ,	make 1 quart,	. . .	sign <i>qt.</i>
8 quarts . . .	make 1 peck,	. . .	sign <i>p.</i>
4 pecks . . .	make 1 bushel,	. . .	sign <i>bush.</i>

36 bushels . . . make 1 chaldron of coal, . sign *chal.*

8 bushels . . . make 1 quarter of corn, . sign *qr.*

Dry Measure is used for grain, fruit, salt, coal, seeds, &c.

NOTE.—The quarter, and chaldron, are used mostly in England.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The denominations are, Tun, Pipe, Hogshead, Gallon, Quart, Pint, and Gill.

4 gills, <i>gl.</i> , . . .	make 1 pint, . . .	sign <i>pt.</i>
2 pints . . .	make 1 quart, . . .	sign <i>qt.</i>
4 quarts . . .	make 1 gallon, . . .	sign <i>gal.</i>
31½ gallons . . .	make 1 barrel, . . .	sign <i>bbl.</i>
63 gallons, or 2 barrels	1 hogshead, . . .	sign <i>hhd.</i>
2 hogsheads . . .	make 1 pipe, . . .	sign <i>p.</i>
2 pipes . . .	make 1 tun, . . .	sign <i>t.</i>

Liquid Measure is used for wine, spirits, beer, oil, vinegar, molasses, &c.

NOTE.—A barrel and a hogshead of many things, are no particular quantity, but are valued by the number of gallons which they contain; a barrel may consist of 36 gallons, and a hogshead of from 120 to 150 gallons.

LONG MEASURE.

The denominations are, Degree, League, Mile, Furlong, Rod, Yard, Foot, Inch, and Line.

10 lines, <i>l.</i> , . . .	make 1 inch, . . .	sign <i>in.</i>
12 inches . . .	make 1 foot, . . .	sign <i>ft.</i>
3 feet . . .	make 1 yard, . . .	sign <i>yd.</i>
5½ yards . . .	make 1 rod, . . .	sign <i>rd.</i>
40 poles, or 220 yds.	make 1 furlong, . . .	sign <i>fur.</i>
8 furlongs . . .	make 1 mile, . . .	sign <i>M.</i>
3 miles . . .	make 1 league, . . .	sign <i>L.</i>
60 geographic miles, or } 69½ statute miles . . .	1 degree, . . . sign <i>deg.</i>	
360 degrees, the circumference of the earth.		

4 inches make 1 hand,

The Hand is used to measure the height of horses.

6 feet make 1 fathom,

The Fathom is used in measuring the depth of the sea.

Distances, and the length of anything without regard to its breadth, are ascertained by Long Measure.

NOTE.—The furlong, and the league, are principally used in measuring distances at sea.

LAND OR SQUARE MEASURE.

The denominations are, Square Mile, Square Acre, Square Rood, Square Rod, Square Yard, Square Foot, and Square Inch.

144 square inches,	<i>sq. in.</i> ,	make 1 sq. foot,	sign <i>S. F.</i>
9 square feet . . .		make 1 sq. yard,	sign <i>S. Y.</i>
30 $\frac{1}{4}$ square yards . . .		make 1 sq. rod,	sign <i>S. Rd.</i>
40 square rods . . .		make 1 sq. rood,	sign <i>S. R.</i>
4 square roods . . .		make 1 sq. acre,	sign <i>S. A.</i>
640 square acres . . .		make 1 sq. mile,	sign <i>S. M.</i>

Land or Square Measure is used in all cases where surfaces are to be measured, and their length and breadth made known; land, pavement, roads, &c., are, therefore, measured by it.

NOTE.—A square foot measures 12 inches long, and 12 inches wide; to know how many inches it contains, multiply the length by the breadth, and the result will be 144, hence 144 square inches make one square foot, as in the table.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

The denominations are, Cord, Cord Foot, Tun, Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot, and Cubic Inch.

1728 cubic inches,	<i>cu. in.</i> ,	make 1 cubic foot,	sign <i>C. F.</i>
27 cubic feet . . .		make 1 cubic yard,	sign <i>C. Y.</i>
40 feet of round, or	} timber	1 tun,	sign <i>T.</i>
50 feet of square			
42 cubic feet . . .		make 1 tun of shipping,	<i>T. S.</i>
16 cubic feet of wood		make 1 cord foot,	sign <i>C. F.</i>
8 cord feet, or	}	make 1 cord of wood,	<i>C.</i>
128 cubic feet			

All things which have length, breadth, and thickness, are measured by Cubic Measure; the contents of buildings and ships, as well as those of earth, stone, timber, and piles of fire wood, &c., are, therefore, determined by it.

NOTE.—If any body measure 12 inches long, 12 inches wide, and 12 inches high, it is called a cube, and if these three dimensions be multiplied together, the result will be 1728; hence 1728 cubic inches make one cubic foot, as in the table.

CLOTH MEASURE.

The denominations are, Ell, Yard, Quarter, Nail, and Inch.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches, <i>in.</i> ,	make 1 nail, . . .	sign <i>n.</i>
4 nails . .	make 1 quarter, . .	sign <i>qr.</i>
4 quarters .	make 1 yard, . . .	sign <i>yd.</i>
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ quarters .	make 1 ell Hamburg, .	sign <i>E. H.</i>
3 quarters .	make 1 ell Flemish, .	sign <i>E. F.</i>
5 quarters .	make 1 ell English, .	sign <i>E. E.</i>
6 quarters .	make 1 ell French, .	sign <i>E. Fr.</i>

Cloth Measure is used for all things sold by the yard, as cloths, ribbons, tapes, &c., &c.

NOTE.—Eighths and sixteenths of a yard, are now more frequently used than nails.

CIRCULAR MEASURE.

The denominations are, Circle, Sign, Degree, Minute, and Second.

60 seconds, "	make 1 minute, . .	sign '.
60 minutes . .	make 1 degree, . .	sign °.
30 degrees . .	make 1 sign, . . .	sign s.
12 signs, or 360 degrees	1 circle, . . .	sign c.

The divisions of a circle are ascertained by this Measure.

NOTE.—All circles, of whatever size, are supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees.

TIME MEASURE.

The denominations are, Century, Year, Month, Week, Day, Hour, Minute, and Second.

60 seconds, <i>sec.</i> ,	make 1 minute, . .	sign <i>m.</i>
60 minutes . .	make 1 hour, . .	sign <i>h.</i>
24 hours . .	make 1 day, . .	sign <i>d.</i>
7 days . .	make 1 week, . .	sign <i>w.</i>
4 weeks . .	make 1 month, . .	sign <i>mo.</i>
12 calendar months, or	} 1 year, . .	sign <i>yr.</i>
365 days, 6 hours, nearly		
100 years . .	make 1 century, . .	sign <i>C.</i>

The exact periods in which events occur, are ascertained by Time measure. Duration is also measured by it.

Every fourth year is called Leap Year; in which, February has 29 days. Every year, the date of which can be divided by 4 without a remainder, is a leap year; thus, 1840, 1844, 1848, &c., are leap years.

The names of the 12 Calendar Months, with the number of days in each:—

	Days.		Days.
1st month, January,	has 31	7th month, July,	has 31
2d " February,	" 28	8th " August,	" 31
3d " March,	" 31	9th " September,	" 30
4th " April,	" 30	10th " October,	" 31
5th " May,	" 31	11th " November,	" 30
6th " June,	" 30	12th " December,	" 31

Thirty days hath September,
 April, June, and November;
 All the rest have thirty-one,
 Except February alone,
 Which has four and twenty-four,
 And every fourth year, one day more.

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

24 sheets of paper make 1 quire,
 20 quires make 1 ream,
 2 reams make 1 bundle.

12 things make 1 dozen,
 12 dozen, or 144, make 1 gross,
 12 gross, or 1728, make 1 great gross.

20 things make 1 score,
 5 score make 1 hundred.

200 lbs. of beef, pork, or fish make 1 barrel,
 196 lbs. of flour make 1 barrel,
 280 lbs. of salt in New York make 1 barrel,
 100 lbs. of fish make 1 quintal.

A SUPPLEMENT,

DESIGNED MORE ESPECIALLY FOR THE USE OF THE
HIGHER CLASSES.

OBSERVATION.—Many difficulties in spelling which deserve the special attention of the Higher Classes, have already appeared in the foregoing work. The object here, is, to exhibit the remaining difficulties in orthography,—so far as this can be usefully attempted in a school vocabulary. The following selection consists, almost exclusively, of words which are liable to be either misspelled, or mispronounced.

NOTE.—The letter *ï*, with two dots over it, takes the sound of long *ē*.

Ab'sti nence	ad dict'ed	al lu'vi al
a bet'tor	ad mis si ble	āl ter'na tive
a bey ance	ad o les'cence	āl ter na'tion
ab er ra'tion	æ'gis	āl ter ca tion
ab o li tion	a'é ri form	a me'na ble
ab o rig i nes	a'é ro naut	a mēl ior ate (<i>your</i>)
ab scind'	a'é ro lite	a mal ga mate
a cid i ty	af firm'a tive	am bas sa dor
ac cliv i ty	af fir ma'tion	am mo ni a
ac cli'ma ted	ag gra va tion	anch'o ret
ac com pa ni ment	ag gre gate	an a lyze
ac cou tre ment	ag gran dize	a nal'y sis
ac cla ma'tion	ag gran'dize ment	a nal o gy
ac'cu ra cy	al'oes	an ni hi la'tion
ac cri mo ny	al'che my	an i mal'cule
ac'ces so ry	al'ka li	a nom'a ly
ac me	al'u mīne	a nom a lous
ac qui es'cence	a lac' ri ty	a non y mous
adz	al le gi ance	an'o dyne
ad'ju tant	al li ance	an'nu lar
a dapt'ed	al le gor'ic al	an thra cite

an nu' i ty	ap päll ing	as sas si na' tion
an tip o des	ap pro pri ate	as sev er a tion
an te ce' dent	ap pur te nance	as so ci a tion
an te di lu' vi an	ap pel la' tion	a thwart'
an tic i pa tion	ap pre hen sion	at trib' ute
ap' o gee (<i>je</i>)	ar rear' age	at trib u ta ble
ap o plex y	ar tif i cer	au' spi cēs
ār a ble	as cet ic	au to graph
ar chives (<i>kives</i>)	as phal tum	au tom' a ton
a pos' tate	as sump tion	a vail a ble
a pos ta sy	as sim i late	au then tic' i ty
a poch ry phal	as sid u ous	av' a länche
a poc a lypse	as si du' i ty	ax i om

Bal' lot-box	big' ot ed	bronze
bab bling	be sought'	brüit†
bär ren ness	be sot ted	bru nette'
bas tile' (<i>teel</i>)	be nef i cence	bru' tal ize
ba sält ic	bel lig' er ent	büll ion
ba teau	bi tu' men	bül le tin
ba zaar	bron chi' tis (<i>ki</i>)	buz zing
bat tal ion	brag ga do' cio	bud get
ba rom e ter	bôm ba zine	burgh er
bär ri cade'	bôm' bast	burg lar
bac cha nā li an	bōurn*	burg la ry
big' ot ry	brawn' y	buf foon' e ry

Cal' en dar	ca jole'	cen ti ped
cal i bre	ca lum ni ate	chrys' a lis
cāi tiff	ca mel' o pard	chron ic
cār i ca ture	cen trip e tal	chyle
cas u al ty	cen trif u gal	chan' cel lor
cat a comb	cel' lu lar	charge a ble
ca lor' ic	cen o taph	char' la tan (<i>shar</i>)

* A limit.

† To noise abroad: a rumor, a report.

chár'ac ter ize	com peer'	cor o na'tion
cha lyb'e ate	com bus ti ble	cor us ca'tion
cha ot ic	com pla cent	cord i al i ty
cha me le on	com pen di ous	courte sy*
chi cān er y ^(she)	com'mo dore	con'strue
chi rog ra phy ^(kt)	com mem o ra'tion	con tra ri wise
chi mēr i cal	com mis e ra tion	con'tu me ly
chro mat ic	com pe tīt'ion	cor'ol la ry
chro nom e ter	con fir ma tion	cor o ner
cit'a del	con stel la tion	cor y phe'us†
clēr i cal	con tra dic tion	coun sel lor
clas si cal	con tro ver sial	côu'ri er
ci vil'ian	con va les cence	cov e nant
civ il i za'tion	con cus'sion	cox comb
cir cu la'tion	con cur rence	cray on
cir cum spec tion	con cil'i a to ry	crit i cal
co ad ju'tor	con firm'a to ry	cri tique' ^(cre teek')
co a lesce	con dign'	crys'tal line
col on nade	con ni vance	crys tal li za'tion
co in cide	con nu bi al	cru ci fix'ion
co in'ci dence	con gēn ial ^(yal)	cu' li na ry
co e val	con sign ment	cur mud'geon
co los sus	con trol la ble	cy'cle
co los sal	con viv i al	cy clo pe'an
col lo qui al	co quet'ry ^(ket)	cyl in'dri cal
col lis ion	cor rob o rate	cyn o sure‡

Dāh'li a	dem o līt'ion	dev'as tate
da guērre'o type	dēr e lic tion	des'ig nate
deb au chee' ^(she)	deign	des ig na'tion
de cīsive	del'e gate	de vel'op
de līr i um	den ti frīce	de sid er ā'tum
def a ma'tion	des ti ny	di'a phragm
deg ra da tion	dēr o gate	di'o cēse

* An act expressive of civility, made by females.

† A chief, a leader.

‡ The north polar star.

dis'so nant
 di lap'i date
 dim i nu'tion
 dis ser ta'tion
 di ar rhe'a
 dis crep'an cy
 dis crē'tion al
 dis pār age ment
 dis sua sion

dis ten sion
 dis til'le ry
 di ver si ty
 dis ci pli na'ri an
 dis sim u la tion
 dis sem i na tion
 dis'tich (*tik*)
 dog ged ly
 dog ger el

dōl o rous
 dom'i cīle
 dough ty
 driz zling
 drōm e da ry
 dra mat'ic
 dys pep'sy
 dys'en tēr y
 dy nas ty

Eb ul l'rtion
 ec cen tric'i ty
 ec cle si as'tic
 e clipse'
 ec stat ic
 ef fī cien cy
 ef fer ves'cence
 effi gy
 ef flu'vi um
 ef flu vi a (*pl.*)
 ef ful gence
 e gre gious
 E gyp tian
 e jac u late
 eke
 el'i gi ble
 e lec tion eer'
 el lipse'
 el lip ti cal
 e lix ir
 e lec tric
 e lu ci date
 e las tic'i ty
 el ee mōs'y na ry
 e lys'ian (*yan*)

em'is sa ry
 em bas sy
 em a'nate
 em a na'tion
 em bez'zle
 em bel lish ment
 e mā ci a ted
 e mol lient (*yent*)
 em pī'ic
 em pīr i cism
 e ner'vate
 e nor'mous
 en fran'chise
 en dorse ment
 en cy clo pæ'di a
 en grōss'
 e nig ma
 en trap ped
 e nu mer ate
 en vel'op (*vb.*)
 en've lōpe (*n.*)
 ep'au let
 e phem'e ral
 e pis co pal
 e pis to la ry

e pit'o me
 ē'qua ble
 e qui nox
 ē qui page
 e quip'ped
 e quiv a lent
 e quiv o cate
 e qui noc'tial
 e qui lib ri um
 e qua nim i ty
 ěr'u dite
 ěr u dī'tion
 ěr y sip'e las
 es cutch'eon
 eu'pho ny
 eu phō'ne ous
 ev a nes'cent
 et y mol o gy
 ex'or cise
 ex'i gen cy
 ex cise'
 ex cis'ion
 ex ci ta ble
 ex ec u tive*
 ex emp tion*

* EX pronounced as Egz.

ex em'pli fy*
 ex tem po re
 ex pa ti ate

ex hil'ar ate*
 ex or bi tant*
 ex ha la'tion*

ex tir pa'tion
 ex ag ger a'tion*
 e vap o ra tion

Fa cil'i tate
 fâl'si fy
 fai ry
 fâl ter ing
 far ci cal
 fâr i na'ceous
 fan tas'tic
 fa nat ic al
 fa nat i cism
 fa tigu ing
 fa ce tious
 fe lic i tous
 fic tî tious
 feu'dal
 fea si bil'i ty
 fin an ciêr'
 fi nan'cial
 fi nesse'
 fla gî tious
 flag el la'tion
 friv ol'i ty
 fru i tion
 fron tiêr'
 fläunt'ing
 flam'beau
 frat ri cide
 flip pan cy
 for ti fi ca'tion

Gay'e ty
 gal ax y

gal van ism
 gāug'er
 gan'grene
 gas e ous
 gâr ru lous
 gâr ru'li ty
 gen e al'o gy
 gen til'i ty
 ges tic'u late
 ger'mi nate
 gim cracks (*jim*)
 glut ton y
 glut ton ous
 gla'ciêr (*seer*) †
 glu ti nous
 gnarl ed
 gneîs
 graph'ic
 grân a ry
 Gre cian
 griz zly†
 gris ly||
 gröss ness
 gram i niv'o rous
 gun'ner y
 guil'lo tine§
 guâr an tee'
 gyp'sum (*jip*)
 gy'ra to ry (*ji*)
 gy ra'tion (*ji*)
 gym nas'tic (*jim*)

Haut'boy (*hō*)
 hei nous (*hā*)
 hem or rhage
 hër i tage
 her ba'ceous
 her biv'o rous
 he ret i cal
 het'er o dox
 ho mo gé'ne ous
 het e ro gé'ne ous
 hi e ro glyph'ic
 hi'e rar chy
 hò sier y
 hus sar'
 hy'a cinth
 hy son
 hy dra
 hy dro gen (*jen*)
 hy drau'lic
 hy e'na
 hy men e'al
 hy gi ene'
 hy per'bo le
 hy poc ri sy
 hy poth e sis
 hy dro pho'bi a
 hy per bol i cal
 hy per crit i cal
 hyp o crit i cal
 hyp o chon dri ac
 hys'ter ic al

* EX pronounced like EGZ.

† A field of ice.

‡ Of a gray color.

|| Hideous, horrible.

§ gil'o teen.

Ice'berg	in cen'sed	in oc u la'tion
ig nĩ'tion	in cip'i ent	in qui sĩ tion
ig no rā'mus	in com'pe ten cy	in ter mit tent
il lus tra tion	in cor'ri gi ble	in'ter stĩ ces
il lim'it a ble	in com'pa ra ble	in tre pid'i ty
im bed ded	in com pat'i ble	in tu ĩ tion
im mure	in co he'rent	in sep'a ra ble
im mov a ble	in'cu bus	in sig ni a
im be cil'i ty	in de fat'i ga ble	in stall ment
im ma ture'	in del'i ble	in sur'gent
im ma te ri al	in dict a ble	in ter'pret er
im me mo ri al	in dict ment	in trigu ing
im mi gra tion	in dig e nous	in val'id
im'mi nent	in dis'so lu ble	in veigh
im'mo late	in e'bri a te	in vėĩ gle
im'pe tus	in er tia	ir ref'ra ga ble
im'po ten cy	in ef fa ble	ir rev'o ca ble
im pen'e tra ble	in ex'o ra ble	ir re me'di a ble
im pēr'a tive	in ex'pli ca ble	ir re lig ious
im per'me a ble	in ex'tri ca ble	ir re sist i ble
im per vi ous	in ex pres'si ble	ir re triev a ble
im preg na ble	in ex haust i ble	ir re ver si ble
im per turb'a ble	in firm'a ry	ir i des'cent
im por tune'	in ĩ tial	i ras ci bil'i ty
in ac ces'si ble	in im i cal	ir ri ta bil'i ty
in ālien a ble	in im'i ta ble	ir rec on ci'la ble
in ap'pli ca ble	in nate'	ir rup'tion
in au'gu rate	in no va'tion	ir'ri gate
in car cer ate	in nu en do	is'o la ted

Je ho'vah

je june'

jāve'lin

jag ged

jānt i ly

jeer ing ly

jeop'ard ize

joe u lar

joc und

jol li ty

ju bi lee

jug gler

Ka leĩ'do scope

knack

knick'knack

knight hood

knot ty

knur ly

Lab'y rinth	lit er ā'ti	li thog'ra phy
läch ry mal	lig'num-vi'tæ	li tig'ious
la i ty	li'lac	lit i ga'tion
läun dry	lin e a ment	lo quac'i ty
le gal'i ty	lin i ment	loch (<i>lok</i>)
leg er de main'	li qui date	lu'ci fer
li cen'tious	lit ur gy	lyr ic
lieu ten'ant (<i>or les</i>)	lit er al ly	lynch'law

Mach i na'tion	met a phys'ics	mus sul man
ma hog'a ny	met a mor'phose	mu ti ny
ma lev o lent	met a phor'i cal	mu nic'i pal
ma lign'	mi'cro scope	mus täche' (<i>täsh</i>)
mal ā'ri a	mil li ner y	myr'tle
mal'le a ble	mil len'ni al	myr'mi don
man i fold	min'i a ture	mys ti cal
man u fac'to ry	mi nu'tiæ (<i>she</i>)	mys ti cism
man'or*	mis'an thrope	my thol'o gy
mār i tīme	mis'cel la ny	Na'dir
mar shalt†	mis con'strue	naph tha
mar tyr dōm	mis pris'ion (<i>yun</i>)	nar ra'tion
ma raud'er	mis de mean'or	ne go tia ble
mar quee' (<i>kee</i>)	moi'e ty	neu ral'gi a
mas quer ade' (<i>ker</i>)	mon'as ter y	nec'tar ine
mau'gre (<i>ur</i>)	mne mon'ics	nec'ro man cy
mau so le'um	mo narch'i cal	neu tral'i ty
me di oc ri ty	mo nop o ly	nig'gard ly
mēl'ior ate	mo nop o lize	no tice a ble
mem'oir (<i>wor</i>)	mo not o nous	no to ri'e ty
men äg'e rie	mor'tise	nu'cle us
(<i>äzh'e re</i>)	mort gage	nu di ty
men da cious	mon'o syl la ble	nul li ty
men dic i ty	mu ci lage	nul li fi ca'tion
me rid i an	mum me ry	nymph
Mes si'ah	mur mur ing	

* The estate of a lord.

† To arrange in order ; a commander.

O bei'sance (<i>ba</i>)	odd ly	op pro'bri um
ob li qui ty	o dor if'er ous	op por tune'
ob nox ious	off'al	or'ches tra
ob scen'i ty	off spring	o rac'u lar
ob strep er ous	om niv'o rous	or'di nance*
ob'e lisk	om nis'cience	ord'nance†
ob'se quies	om ni pres'ence	or'tho e py
ob'li ga to ry	on'er ous	os'cil late
oc cult'	o pac'i ty	os si fy
oc'cu pant	op po'nent	ox y gen (<i>jen</i>)
oc u list	oph thal'mi a	o vip'a rous

Pā'geant†	par'si mo ny	phleg mat'ic
pa geant ry	pā rō'chi al	phos'pho rus
pā ling	pār tic'i pant	pho'to graph
pal lā'di um	pa trōl'	phre nol'o gy
pal i sade'	pau'ci ty	phys i og'no my
pal'li a tive	ped'es tal	pi ā'no-fōr'te
pal li a'tion	pēr'emp to ry	pī'quant (<i>pik'ant</i>)
pan a ce'a	per'ti nent	pit i less
pan e gyr'ic	per ti nā'cious	pla'gi a rist
pan'e gyr ize	per pe tu'i ty	plain tiff
pa py'rus	pel lu'cid	plā teau' (<i>to</i>)
pa rade'	per tur ba'tion	plē'ia des
par a chute' (<i>shute</i>)	pet ri fac'tion	(<i>plē'ya dēs</i>)
pār'a dox	pet'ti fog ger	pleu ri sy
pār a gon	phā'e ton	pneu mat'ics
pa ral'y sis	phā lanx	poign'an cy
pār a lyt'ic	phar ma cy	pol y gon
pār a pher nā'li a	phār i see	pol y pus
pār'a site	phāse	pol y syl la ble
pār'ri cide	phi lip'pic	po lyg'a my
par'ti san	phīl o soph'i cal	pōme gran'ate
par lia men'ta ry	phīl an throp'ic	por'ce lain

* A law, a decree.

† Cannon and other great guns.

‡ Also pronounced Paj'ent, Paj ent ry.

por phy ry	pro bos'cis	pu tres'cent
pōst'hu mous	proc la ma'tion	pu sil lan'i mous
pōr trai ture	prof a na tion	pu sil la nim'i ty
pōrtman'teau ^(u)	pro hi bī tion	py ram'i dal
prac tī'tion er	prom e nade'	pyr'o tech ny
pre'cincts	pro pī'ti ate	pyr i form
pre ce'dence	(<i>pish'e ate</i>)	
pre cip'i tan cy	prox im i ty	Quāg'mire
pre co cious	pro vin cial	quāl i fi ca'tion
pre di lec'tion	prov i den'tial	quan da'ry
prē'a cy	psālm'o dy	quartz
pres'by ter y	psy chol'o gy	quēr'u lous
pres by te'ri an	pub lic i ty	qui es'cent
pre sage' ^(vb.)	punc til ious (<i>yus</i>)	quin tes'cence
prēs'age ^(n.)	punc til io (<i>yo</i>)	quiz'zi cal
pres'tige	pur su ance	queue ^(ku)

Rail'ler y	rec i proc'i ty	rē qui si'tion
(<i>rāl'ler y</i>)	rec on noi'tre	re sus ci ta'tion
ran cor ous	rec'on dīte	ret'ro grade
rā tion ā'le	rec og nī'tion	re ver'be rate
ra pid'i ty	red'o lent	rhi noc e ros
raze*	re fer'ri ble	rhe tor i cal
reek†	rem i nis'cence	rheu'ma tism
wrēak†	rep a ra tion	rise (<i>rice</i>)
re cep'ta cle	rep e tī tious	rip'pling
re cip i ent	rep ro ba tion	rogu ish
re cip ro cate	rep'ri mand	rogu er y

Sac'cha rīne	sa lī'va	sat i rize
sā cer do'tal	sar coph'a gus	scan'dal ize
sac'ra ment	sa ti'e ty	sched'ule (<i>sked</i>)
sac ri le'gious	sat'ire	schis mat'ic

* To demolish, to subvert.

† To inflict, to hurl.

‡ To emit vapor.

|| The act of rising; ascent.

scin til la'tion
 scrīve'ner
 scrof u la
 scrū ti ny
 scur ril'i ty
 se ces sion
 sem'i cir cle
 sem'i tone
 sēn ior'i ty
 sen'tient (*shent*)
 sēr'aph
 seven'night
 (*sen'nit*)
 ser geant
 (*sar'jent*)
 se ragl'io (*yo*)
 sēr e nade'
 shrew
 shrewd'ness
 sim i le
 si mil'i tude
 si'za ble
 skep ti cal*
 so cia bil'i ty
 so lil'o quy
 so lic i ta'tion
 soph'ism
 so phis'ti cal

sor'ce ry
 sōv er eign ty
 sou chong' (*shong*)
 sper ma ce'ti
 sphinx
 spīr'it u ous
 stadt hold er
 ste nog'ra phy
 stēr il i ty
 ste're o type
 sto i cism
 strait en ed†
 suav i ty
 sub âl'tern
 sub'lu na ry
 sub't le ty
 sub til ty
 sub stan'ti ate
 sub ju ga'tion
 suf fo ca tion
 sub ter ra ne an
 sug gest'
 (*sud jest*)
 sug ges tion
 sug ges tive
 sum'ma ri ly
 su per an'nu a ted
 su per cil i ous

su per fī cies
 (*fish'ez*)
 su per vise'
 sur rep tī'tious
 sur'ro gate
 sur cin gle
 sur vi'vor
 sus cep tive
 sus cepti bil'i ty
 syc'a more
 syc o phant
 syl lo gism
 sylph
 syl'van
 sym pho ny
 sym pho'ni ous
 sym bol'ic al
 sym met ri cal
 sym pa thet'ic
 symp to mat'ic
 syn'chro nous
 syn'co pe
 syn'od
 syn'o nym
 syn on'y mous
 syn op sis
 sys tem ât'ic
 syn'tax

Tab'er na cle
 tac it ly
 tac i tur'ni ty
 tac'tics
 tălc

tam'a rind •
 tan ner y
 tan ta mount
 tār iff
 tau tol'o gy.

tech'nic al
 tee to'tal
 ter'ma gant
 tēr,ri er
 tēr ri to'ri al

* Scep ti cal, Scep tic, Scep ti cism, is a spelling also sanctioned by good usage.

† Narrowed; in perplexity; in want.

tal'is man	toc'sin	tran scen den'tal
tam bôur ine'	tol er a'tion	trans fer'a ble
te nac'i ty	töll gate	trans pa ren cy
ter gi ver sa'tion (ji)	tourn'a ment	trea'son a ble
theme	trace'a ble	trun nion
ther mom'e ter	trâ'che a	tun nage
thor'ough fare	traf fic	tur pen tine
thresh old	traf fick ing	tym'pa num
thrœ*	trâipse	ty phus
tim id'i ty	traï'tor ous	typ i cal

U bī'qui ty	un warrant a ble	vīgn ette' (yet)
u na nim'i ty	un wit ting ly	vī rā'go
un ap proach'a ble	un wrought	vis'ce ra
un a wares'	up braid ing ly	vis count (vī'count)
un con trōl'la ble	ur ban i ty	vo cif'er ous
un dāunt'ed	u'su ry (zku)	vi tu per a'tion
un ex cep'tion a ble	u sur pa'tion	vy'ing
un feign'ed		
un nec'es sa ri ly	Vac'u um	Wāive†
un man'ned	vac ci na'tion	wāltz
un prej'u dic ed	va lid'i ty	wā'ning
un re mit'ting	vap'id	wel kin
un in tel'li gi ble	vā'ri e ga ted	whee dle
un pār'al lel ed	vā ri o loid	wheel-wright
un pro pīt'ious	vas'sal age	wit ti cism
un prec'e dent ed	ve'he ment	wran gler
un prin ci pled	vel'lum	wroth (rawth)
un sa la ble	ven tril'o quist	Xen'o phon
un scar red	ver'di gris (grees)	Yew-tree
un search a ble	ver sa til'i ty	Zēal ot
un sul lied	vet'er i na ry	ze nith
un pal a ta ble	vic'id	zeph yr
un wea ri ed	vic in age	zo di ac
un wa ri ly	vi cis'si tude	zo'o phyte

* Pain, agony.

† To yield, to relinquish.

LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES,

OFTEN MET WITH IN ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

- Ab In ĭ'ti o—from the beginning.
 Ad In fi n'itum—to infinity, without end.
 Ad Lib'i tum—at pleasure.
 Ad Valo'rem—according to value.
 A'li as—otherwise.
 Al'i bi—elsewhere ; a proof of having been else-
 Bo'na Fi'de—in good faith. [where.
 Cæt'eris Pār'ibus—other things being equal.
 Com'pos Men'tis—being in sound mind.
 Cor'nu Co'pi æ—the horn of plenty.
 Cui* Bo'no—to what good will it tend ?
 De No'vo—anew ; from the beginning.
 De'i Grā'ti a—by the grace of God.
 De'o Volen'te—God willing.
 E Plu'ri bus U'nun—one formed out of many ;
 the motto of the United States.
 Er'go—therefore.
 Er ra'ta—mistakes in writing or printing.
 Ex cel'si or—more elevated ; the motto of the state
 of New York.
 Ex'it—the act of going out ; departure.
 Ex Offi'ci o—by virtue of office.
 Ex Par'te—on one side only.
 Fac Sim'ile—an exact copy.
 Fi'at—let it be done ; a peremptory decree.
 Fi'nis—the end.
 Ig'nis Fat'u us—a Will-with-the-wisp, or jack-a-
 lantern ; a delusive light.
 In Sta'tu Quo—in the state in which it was.

* Pronounced hy.

In stan'ter—*instantly.*

In'te rim—in *the meantime.*

In To'to—in *the whole ; entirely.*

Ip'se Dix'it—he *himself said ; a mere assertion.*

Lap'sus Lin'guæ—a *slip of the tongue.*

Lu'sus Natu'ræ—a *freak of nature ; a deformed production.*

Mag'na Char'ta (kar-ta)—*the Great Charter.*

Max'i mum—the *greatest.*

Min'i mum—the *least.*

Mul'tum In Par'vo—*much in little.*

Ne Plus Ul'tra—*nothing more beyond ; the utmost*

No'lens Vo'lens—*willing or unwilling. [limit.*

Non Com'pos Men'tis—not *in sound mind.*

Om'ni bus—for *all.*

Pas'sim—*everywhere.*

Per Di'em—*by the day.*

Per An'num—*by the year.*

Per Se'—*by itself.*

Pinx'it—*painted by.*

Pos'se Com i ta'tus—a *force consisting of citizens summoned to aid in quelling a riot.*

Príma Fá'ci e—at *first glance.*

Prí mum Mob'i le—the *first cause of motion.*

Pro Bo'no Pub li co—for *the public good.*

Pro Et Con—for *and against.*

Pro Re Nā'ta—as *the occasion may require.*

Pro Tem'po re—for *the time or occasion.*

Quan'tum Suffi'cit—as *much as is sufficient.*

Quid' Nunc—*what now ? a news gossipper.*

Quid Pro Quo—*something given for something received, an equivalent.*

Quon'dam—*formerly.*

Seri ā'tim—in *regular order.*

Si'ne Di'e—*without appointing a day.*

Si'ne Quā Non—*without which, a thing can not be ; an indispensable condition.*

Su'i Gen'er is—*so singular as to form a class by itself.*

Suav'i ter In Mo'do, For'ti-ter In Rē—*gentle in manner, but firm in action.*

Sum'mum Bo'num—the *chief good.*

Tæ'di um Vi'tæ—*weariness of Life ; irksomeness.*

Ul'tra—*beyond, extreme, extravagant.*

U'na Vo'ce—*with one voice.*

U'ti le Dul'ci—the *useful with the pleasant.*

Vac'u um—a *space devoid of all matter.*

Ver ba'tim—*word for word.*

Ver'sus—*against.*

Vi'a—*by the way of.*

Vi'ce Ver'sa—*reversely ; contrariwise.*

Vi'de—*see ; refer to.*

Vi'va Vo'ce—*by word of mouth.*

Vox Pop'u li—the *voice of the people.*

FRENCH WORDS AND PHRASES,

FREQUENTLY USED BY ENGLISH WRITERS AND SPEAKERS.

Aid de camp (aid'de-cong). *One who communicates between a general and the subordinate officers.*

Amateur (tūre). *A lover of any art or science.*

Apropos (ap'ro-po). *Opportunely, bye-the-bye.*

Badinage (bad-in-āzh'). *Playful raillery.*

Bagatelle (bag-ä-tel'). *A trifle, a toy.*

Beau monde (bo-mond'). *The fashionable world.*

Belles lettres (bel-let'ter). *Polite literature.*

Bivouac (biv'wak). *To pass the night under arms in readiness to move at a moment's warning ; to encamp without tents or covering.*

Bon mot (bon-mō'). *A smart witty saying.*

- Bon ton'. *In high fashion.*
 Bon vivant (bon've-väng'). *A high liver.*
 Bourgeois (boorzh'wâ). *A citizen.*
 Canaille (ka-nale'). *The rabble.*
 Cap a pie (cap-ä-pee'). *From head to foot.*
 Carte blanche (cart-blänsh'). *Unconditional terms.*
 Chateau (shat-to'). *A French castle; a country-seat.*
 Chef d'œuv're (shef or shā-doov'r). *A masterpiece.*
 Clique (kleek). *A party, a faction.*
 Comme il faut (com-eel-fo'). *As it should be.*
 Connoisseur (con-nes-sûre'). *A nice judge in arts and letters.*
 Coup d'etat (coo-dā-tä'). *A stroke of policy; a bold and decisive manœuvre in politics.*
 Coup d'œil (coo-dāle'). *A glance of the eye.*
 Coup de grace (coo-de-grass'). *The finishing blow.*
 Coup de main (coo-de-mäng'). *A sudden and bold enterprise.*
 Cortège (cor-tāzh'). *A train of attendants.*
 Debris (da-brē'). *Broken remains.*
 Debut (da-boo'). *A first appearance.*
 Denouement (da-noo'mäng'). *The winding up; the unravelling of a plot.*
 Dernier resort (dern'-yäre). *The only remaining resource.*
 Dishabille (dis-a-bil'). *An undress; a negligent dress.*
 Double entendre (doo'-bl än-tän'-dr). *A phrase with a double meaning.*
 Douceur (doo-sûr'). *A gift intended as a bribe.*
 Elite (a-leet'). *A choice or select body.*
 Encore (äng-kore'). *Once more; a call for a repetition.*
 En masse (äng-mäs'). *In a body; in a mass.*
 Ennui (än-wē'). *A sense of uneasiness, listlessness, heaviness.*

- Entree (äng-trā'). *Entrance.*
 Esprit de corps (es-pre'de-cōre'). *Spirit of the body or association.*
 Espionage (es'pe-o-nāge or nāzh). *A close watch by means of spies.*
 Faux pas (fō-pä). *A false step.*
 Fete (fāte). *A festival, a celebration.*
 Feu de joie (fu-de-zhwä). *A bonfire, or firing of guns in token of joy.*
 Gendarme (zhän-darm'). *Police soldier.*
 Hauteur (hō-ture'). *Pride, haughtiness.*
 Hors de combat (hor'de-com-bä'). *Disabled to fight.*
 Jet d'eau (zhā-dō'). *An ornamental water-sport.*
 Jeu d'esprit (zhû-de-spre'). *A witticism.*
 Mauvaise hont (mō-vāz-ont'). *Bashfulness, false modesty.*
 Melee (mā-lā'). *A battle, an affray.*
 Messieurs (mes'yers). *Sirs, gentlemen.*
 Mirage (mē-rāzh'). *An optical illusion, presenting the appearance of lakes of water on sandy deserts, &c.*
 Naivete (nä'ēv-ta'). *Native simplicity; ingenuousness.*
 Nonchalance (non-sha-lānce'). *Careless indifference.*
 Non-pa-rëil'. *Without an equal.*
 Nous verrons (noo ver-ron'). *We shall see; time will show.*
 Ondit (on-dee'). *A flying report; a rumor.*
 Outre (oo-tra'). *Extravagant, eccentric.*
 Parterre (par-tāre'). *Ground laid out in flower beds.*
 Parvenu (par-ve-nu'). *One who has recently come into notice; an upstart.*
 Penchant (pän-shän'). *A strong inclination; a predilection.*
 Protege (pro-ta-zhā'). *One under the care and protection of another.*

Qui vive (kee-veev'). *Who goes there ; on a sharp look-out ; on the alert.*

Regime (rā'zheem'). *Government ; administration.*

Rendezvous (ren'da-voo). *A place of meeting.*

Rouge (roozh). *A red paint for the face.*

Ruse de guerre (rooz-de-gair'). *A stratagem in war.*

Sang froid (sang-frwâ'). *In cold blood ; indifference.*

Savant (sä-väng'). *A man of learning.*

Sobriquet (sōb're-kā'). *A nick-name.*

Soiree (swâ-râ'). *An evening party.*

Souvenir (soove'neer). *A remembrancer.*

Surveillance (soor-vâl-yānce'). *Oversight ; inspection.*

Tete a tete (tate'ä-tate'). *Head to head ; a private conversation.*

Tout ensemble (too-tän-säm'bl). *All the parts viewed as a whole.*

Vive le roi (veev'le-rwâ'). *Long live the king.*

ABBREVIATIONS.

LATIN.

A.B. Artium Baccalaurius.—Bachelor of arts.

A.C. Ante Christum.—Before the Christian era.

A.D. Anno Domini.—In the year of our Lord.

A.M. Anno Mundi.—In the year of the world.

A.M. Ante Meridiem.—Before noon.

A.M. Artium Magister.—Master of arts.

A.U.C. Ab Urbe Condita.—From the building of the city.

C. Cent. Centum.—A hundred.

D.D. Doctor Divinitatis.—Doctor of divinity.

e. g. Exem'pli Gratia.—For example.

Ib. or Ibid. I bī'dem.—In the same place.

Id. Idem.—The same (author).
 i.e. Id est.—That is.
 Incog. Incognito (Ital).—Unknown; in disguise.
 LL.D. Lēgum Doctor.—Doctor of laws.
 Lib. Līber.—Book.
 M.D. Medicīnæ Doctor.—Doctor of medicine.
 N.B. No'ta Be'ne.—Note well; take notice.
 Nem. con. Nemine Contradicente.—No one opposing it.
 P.M. Post Meridiem.—In the afternoon.
 Prox. Proximo.—Next (month or term).
 P.S. Post Scriptum.—Postscript (written after).
 Ult. Ultimo.—In the last (month).
 Viz. Videlicet.—To wit; namely.
 &c., or Etc. Et Cætera.—And the rest; and so forth.

 ENGLISH.

Acct. Account.	Knt. Knight.
Anon. Anonymous.	Lient. Lieutenant.
Bart. Baronet.	Messrs. Gentlemen, sirs.
Capt. Captain.	Mr. Mister, or Master.
Chap. Chapter.	Mrs. Mistress.
Co. Company; county.	No. Number.
Col. Colonel.	8vo. Octavo.
Cr. Creditor.	4to. Quarto.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor.	Pres. President.
Do. Ditto, the same.	Prof. Professor.
Esq. Esquire.	Rep. Representative.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Society.	Rev. Reverend.
Gen. General.	Sec. Secretary.
Gov. Governor.	Sen. Senior.
Hon. Honorable.	St. Saint.
Inst. Instant, present month.	U.S.A. United States of America.
Jr. Junior.	& And.

PLURALS OF GREEK AND LATIN NOUNS WHICH HAVE
BEEN INTRODUCED INTO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

NOTE.—The vowel A at the end of a word, is to be sounded as in Com ma, E ra, &c.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Definitions.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ad den'dum.	<i>An addition, an appendix.</i>	Ad den da.
A nal'y sis.	<i>{ A resolution of a thing into its simple elements. }</i>	A nal y sēs.
An i mal'cu lum.	<i>A minute animal.</i>	An i mal cu la.
Ar cā'num.	<i>A secret, a mystery.</i>	Ar ca na.
Ax'is.	<i>{ An axle ; a line about which a body turns, or may be supposed to turn. }</i>	Ax ēs.
Ba'sis.	<i>A base, or foundation.</i>	Ba sēs.
Cri'sis.	<i>The decisive point.</i>	Cri sēs.
Cri te'ri on.	<i>A standard of judging.</i>	Cri te ri a.
Dā'tum.	<i>Something granted.</i>	Da ta.
De sid e rā'tum.	<i>Something needed.</i>	De sid e ra ta.
Ef flu'vi um.	<i>An exhalation, an odor.</i>	Ef flu vi a.
El lip'sis.	<i>An oval figure.</i>	El lip sēs.
Er ra'tum.	<i>A mistake.</i>	Er ra ta.
Fo'cus.	<i>A centre of convergence.</i>	Fò ci.
For'mu la,	<i>A prescribed form.</i>	For mu læ.
Ge'nus.	<i>A kind or sort.</i>	Gen e ra.
Hy poth'e sis.	<i>A theory unsupported by proof.</i>	Hy poth e sēs.
Lam'i na.	<i>A thin layer or coating.</i>	Lam i næ.
Neb'u la.	<i>A cloudy appearance.</i>	Neb u læ.
Nu'cle us.	<i>The kernel, or central part.</i>	Nu cle i.
O'a sis.	<i>A fertile spot in a desert.</i>	O a sēs.
Phe nom'e non.	<i>An appearance in nature.</i>	Phe nom e na.
Rā'di us.	<i>The semi-diameter of a circle.</i>	Ra di i.
Stā'men.	<i>{ The main principle of strength. }</i>	Stām i na*
Stim'u lus.	<i>Something which excites.</i>	Stim u li.
Strā'tum.	<i>A flat extended layer.</i>	Stra ta.

* When *Stamen* denotes a part of the structure of a flower, the plural is *Stamens*.

NOTE.—The final syllable of *animalcula* is often erroneously spelled *læ*.

April 14, 1857











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